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OPA to Spot Gas Chiseling; Spanish Carlists Bombed; Battle Against Inflation

The World's Day—August 19, 1942

Washington: OPA to Spot 'Gas' Chiselers

Spotters of the Office of Price Administration will search for gasoline "chiselers" at beaches and other resorts where joy riders congregate in abuse of extra rations. [Details: Page 1.]

Allocation of available meat among retail outlets to equalize distribution of limited supplies was recommended to the War Production Board by its Food Requirements Committee.

To deal with anticipated fuel oil shortages on the Eastern seaboard, Price Administrator Leon Henderson presented to the WPB a half dozen detailed proposals, including consumer rationing. The WPB named a committee to choose among the methods.

Capt. Harold C. Train, just nominated for promotion to rank of Rear Admiral, has been appointed Director of Naval Intelligence.

Arrival at New York of the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm is announced by the State Department for Aug. 25. To expedite landing of the 1,451 American and other nationals from the western Pacific area, visitors will not be allowed on the pier until passengers have been examined.

A Junior Salvage Corps potentially 30,000 strong will begin a house-to-house canvass for scrap war material. The War Production Board announced indorsement of the program by J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, who is presenting it to the Nation's school officials.

In Europe: Crowd of Spanish Carlists Bombed

A bomb attack on a crowd of Spanish Carlists (Monarchists) injured 63 persons but did not harm Spanish War Minister Gen. José Varela, who happened to be in the same crowd, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland. It was rumored that the explosion might have been connected with reported Monarchist plans of a coup d'état.

Nazis fined Brussels another 5,000,000 francs for eight "armed attempts" in 10 days, one of which was reported to be a dynamite explosion which damaged premises of the "Black Brigade," militarized formation of the Flemish Nazi movement.

New England: Inflation Battle Important

The battle against inflation is "just as important to Americans as the battle of the Solomon Islands," Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, told a conference at Babson Institute. [Page 2.]

Col. David J. Brickley, of Boston, was elected Commander of the Legion of Valor at close of 52nd National Reunion in Boston. [Page 2.]

Final arguments were heard in spy trials of Philadelphia clergyman at Hartford, Conn. [Page 2.]

A general sales tax was again advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 5.]

The Boston Edison Company sold its interest in radio station WEEI to Columbia Broadcasting Company. [Page 5.]

National: Bomber an Hour Loss Due to Strike?

Loss of one medium bomber an hour on the production front is charged by R. S. Reynolds, President of Reynolds Metals Company, due to a strike in 11 plants at Louisville, Ky. The C. I. O. union said it struck because Ray Stober, a union leader, was discharged "for no good reason."

U. S. Steel bowed to a War Labor Board ruling of 5½ cent wage increase, but contested making the raise retroactive to February.

President Roosevelt ordered Secretary of War Stimson to take over and operate the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston which refused to comply with a War Labor Board ruling to include union membership maintenance and arbitration clauses in a C. I. O. contract.

Japanese in Washington and Oregon numbering 3,500 will be transferred to Wyoming and Idaho in the next three weeks, the Wartime Civil Control Administration announced.

India: Violence Is Apparently Subsiding

Waves of violence which affected many parts of India during the past fortnight were apparently subsiding, although there were still some disturbances reported from South India.

The Moslem League discussed a resolution authorizing its President, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, to determine whether Mohandas K. Gandhi would join the Moslem League in forming a National war government and would accede to division of India into Hindu and Moslem states after the war, the BBC reported via CBS.

Devadas Gandhi, son of the Hindu leader and managing editor of the Hindustan Times, was arrested by British officials under the Defense of India regulations.

India's affairs are America's problem, and not that of Britain, Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese author declared in New York, adding that the British course of action in India was proscribed by what British officials thought would be acceptable to the American public.

Americas: U. S. Plane Sinks Sub Off Brazil

A United States plane sank a U-boat off the coast of Brazil as that largest South American country was declared by an official to be "at the gates of war." The newspaper O Globo reported that planes had sunk a second Axis submarine off Bahia. [Details: Page 8.]

President Avila Camacho of Mexico signed a decree of compulsory military service for men 18 to 45. Registration begins Oct. 1.

A Cuban statement that a firm line is being pursued toward countries friendly to the Axis was seen as foreshadowing a possible break with Spain and Vichy.

Parachuting to safety from a U. S. Army plane, Lieut. John Baker was found by a searching party in dense forest of Choco Department, Colombia.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Workers' Request Up to Roosevelt

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—A request by the employees themselves that President Roosevelt return the Navy-seized Bayonne plant of the General Cable Corporation to private management awaited Presidential attention today.

The workers who walked off their jobs a week ago Monday midnight in a wage dispute and returned last Friday when the Navy took over approved unanimously last night a resolution pledging them not to interrupt production again "for any reason during the prosecution of the war."

The promise was made, the resolution added, "with the understanding (to which we will dedicate all our efforts) that private operation will be resumed in a manner consistent with the war effort."

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, in charge of Navy operation of the plant, said "this serves to vindicate my opinion of the American workman. If given an opportunity, he will work out the answers in his own way."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, August 19, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Financial Pages	14-16
Movie Guide	9
New Hampshire Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	17
Sports Page	12
Successful Letter Writing	3
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
"Thy kingdom come" (With Portuguese Translation)	
Today's Woman	13
Women in War Industry	3

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Army Orders South Boston Plant Seizure

War Department names Major Gow to operate the S. A. Woods Machine Company.

No company and no labor organization can be permitted to defy the orders of the National War Labor Board, Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, declared in a statement issued here today relative to his taking over the S. A. Woods Machine Company.

The Acting Secretary of War named Maj. Ralph F. Gow, of the Boston Ordnance istrict to seige and run the South Boston plant.

Six others were designated here:

For the Fiscal Office of the War Department—Maj. George Walters and Harold S. Wythes.

For the Judge Advocate General's Office—Maj. Charles P. Burnett, Jr., Maj. Earle Hepburn, and Capt. Paul M. Herbert.

Representing the Undersecretary of War—Maj. Frank Hammond.

Ordered by President

Seizure of the Woods Company had been ordered by President Roosevelt for failure to obey a ruling of the WLB.

At the old, weather-beaten plant, which is making vital munitions, company officials kept on with their last day's routine while momentarily expecting the Army to take over.

It was a labor dispute which brought the Government and the small plant into irreconcilable collision. Where great corporations have yielded, this minor New England concern declined to the end to grant concessions to organized labor required by the WLB.

To Co-operate Fully

Full co-operation was promised by the management of the plant as it awaited Army intervention.

The company spokesman said: "The company will not attempt to impede taking over the shell department by the government. Company officers will remain on the job as long as they are wanted."

The two labor policies on which the company balked were the granting of a provision that members of a union must remain so

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Commandos Battle Germans at Dieppe; Japanese Warship Sunk at Aleutians; British Chiefs' Watchword Is Attack

Changes in Middle East viewed in London as new emphasis upon taking war to foes.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—A new phase of offensive operation by the British in the Middle East is expected as a result of changes of command that place Gen. Sir A. R. L. G. Alexander in charge of the entire area and Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery at head of the British Eighth Army fighting Axis forces in the Western Desert.

For the watchword of both these commanders is attack, and the theory they have always inculcated among the men under them is that attack is the best form of defense.

The question being asked here immediately is what is going to happen to Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, who was Middle East Commander. The War Office announcement is silent on that point, but the fact that General Auchinleck was formerly Commander in Chief in India associates his name again with that part of the world now menaced by the approach of the Japanese and by internal discord.

Aid Through Caucasus

The release of Sir Archibald P. Wavell that such a change would entail links up with the new prominence which Prime Minister Churchill's Moscow visit has given to the possibility of the Russians receiving direct military aid through the Caucasus.

Both Generals Alexander and Montgomery are energetic commanders, noted for offensive advocacy and for being hard fighters themselves. General Montgomery earned a reputation for hardness in training maneuvers in Britain where he was head of the British Isles Southeast Command.

General Alexander is known as a leader adapted to desperate enterprises. He has earned a reputation for his establishment of the battle schools which are now established all over the country for advance intense attack training. His

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Associated Press

Here They Are—Commandos in Action

British troops leap from an invasion barge under cover of a smoke screen in a dress rehearsal of landing operations carried out by the Scottish Command. King George VI witnessed these operations.

U. S. Troops join raid on France; tanks and heavy guns used in surprise assault.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States, British, Canadian, and Fighting French troops are engaged in a major battle with the Germans on the French coast in the region of Dieppe.

The Allies have succeeded in landing tanks, big guns, and other heavy weapons. American, British, and Canadian planes are providing a protective umbrella for the operation against heavy German aerial opposition. It is estimated that more than 1,000 Allied planes are in action.

The Allied assault began at dawn. Ten hours later fighting apparently was still going on, although the British announced that first units of the attacking forces had returned to their base and that the chief objectives of the attack had been attained.

Presumably, the operation began as a test of German defenses or as a "dress rehearsal" for invasion. The British Radio warned the French people in the early hours that the attack was not the long-awaited opening of a second front. But as the battle progressed hour after hour there was speculation that it might be the beginning of an invasion, after all. It is entirely possible that if the Allied forces find the German defenses vulnerable, they will seek to establish a beach head.

Thus far, few details of the fighting are available. A six-gun German battery and an ammunition dump are known to have been destroyed in the first hour or so and Canadian troops carried a beach by assault after first being repulsed. Apparently three or more Allied landings were carried out as planned in a carefully mapped operation to which the American aerial attack on Rouen Tuesday may have been a prelude.

Regardless of whether the Dieppe operation develops into a full-fledged invasion or turns out to be a rehearsal for one, it emphasizes strongly that the United Nations finally are bringing into action a unified plan of battle.

In Russia, meanwhile, the Germans are bringing up strong reserves in the Don Bend and Caucasus battles which may presage a new drive against Stalingrad and along the Baku Railway to the Caspian. New [illegible] were reported in the Don Bend, where a Soviet [illegible] appears to have spent itself, and in the Pyatigorsk region, 170 miles southeast of the Maikop oilfields.

Russian disappointment over the Nazi gains may have been offset somewhat by the radiocasting of a statement attributed to W. Averell Harriman that Americans would be fighting on a front with the Red Army.

From the Aleutians came word that a United States submarine had sunk a Japanese cruiser or destroyer. This brings to 23 the total of enemy ships announced as sunk or damaged in the Aleutians area.

In the Far East, ousting of the Japanese from the Solomons now appears to be dependent upon completion of two difficult tasks—mopping up of opposition at shore points where United States Marines are established and consolidation of sea and air mastery in the general islands area.

Tide of AEF Rising on Many Fronts; Single Allied Strategy Tested in Raid

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—As the United States thrilled to the report that American troops had at last come face-to-face with the Germans on the Dieppe raid, word from other fronts emphasized the growing breadth of American military and naval action.

The proportion of United States troops, technicians, and equipment is rising steadily in the Near East, while the same is particularly true of the Far East.

After 8½ months of war, during which time much of the groundwork was laid for future large-scale American participation on nearly all fronts, reinforcements of men and materials are said to be flowing from this country in a steady and deepening stream.

The American naval offensive in the Solomon Islands and the United States Air Force raid upon the railroad yards at Rouen, France, are evidence that little by little this country is shifting from the defense to the offense, although no large offensives are expected immediately.

Strong Force in East

According to commentary here, the United States is already in a fair way to building an extremely strong air force in the North African-Near Eastern battle zone. It will be recalled that several months ago American four-engine bombers went into action in that sector under their own insignia and with American pilots at the controls. Then came the announcement that American fighter squadrons had turned up there and finally that American medium-bomber groups had been in action.

Although the American Air Force in North Africa is as yet not comparable to that of the British, the presence of heavy and medium bombers and fighters means that this country finally has established a fully rounded air arm there. With this nucleus in existence, it will be comparatively easy to expand, authorities declare.

The steady accretion of American aerial strength in a sector which soon will have to repel a German drive toward the Suez

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Attack
Where the Commandos of the United Nations struck.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—The participation of American troops in the large-scale Commando raid, now in progress on the French Coast, is one of the most significant aspects of this operation, centering around the Dieppe area.

It is too early to assess the full significance of the raid, which is the largest Commando operation yet attempted against Germany. But clearly it is designed to feel out the extent of the German strength upon the French coast.

It well may be that its purpose is to penetrate farther into German-held territory than has been possible with the smaller previous raids.

Only in this way, combined with extensive aerial reconnaissance, can the United Nations commanders determine the type of the fortifications which the Germans have built along the coast, and weigh the forces which the Nazis are prepared to hurl against any ultimate invasion attempt.

Ironing Out Kinks

The operation should help greatly in developing an efficient unified command shared by the United States and British officers. Only in actual battle conditions can the kinks bound to be attendant upon a joint Allied operation be ironed out. By actual fighting some degree of the unity of purpose and tactics enjoyed by Marshal Rommel in North Africa can be attained by the Allies.

The fact that tanks were carried across the Channel and successfully landed upon the beaches at or near Dieppe is a clear indication of the important forward steps which have been attained in this type of amphibian operation—notably one of the most difficult of military undertakings.

It is clearly a step forward in the planned program of the United Nations offensive policy.

This undoubtedly is the reason why the French people were advised by radio that the Dieppe operation was not an invasion.

Warning to French People

Throughout the night the British Broadcasting Company transmitted messages in French warning the people not to compromise their security during the raid.

"We urge the peoples of all regions concerned to avoid any action which will compromise their security," the broadcast stated.

"When the day comes to ask the active help of the French people we will say so.

"We have promised to do so and we will keep our promise. Today we say to you: 'Do nothing. Don't expose yourself to German reprisals. France and her Allies will need you on the day of her liberation.'"

Escorted by Naval Units

The Dieppe raid was escorted across the Channel by British naval units, and it is being carried out under an extremely strong air umbrella.

Both bombers and fighters have been heading toward the French coast from the southeast corner of England in vast numbers.

The roll of guns and the sound of bombs was plainly heard by observers on the English coast, and occasionally particularly heavy explosions made windows and doors vibrate along the English coastal areas.

The full purpose of the raid hasn't yet been disclosed. As fighting was still going on at noon naturally there has been no state-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nazis Use Surface Raiders In Torpedoing U. S. Ship

What survivors believe may be the first American merchant vessel to be sunk by torpedoes from a surface raider—or raiders—since the United States' entry into the war, occurred on the south Atlantic last month, according to survivors who reached a New England port, the First Naval District announced today.

Survivors reported that the raider may have augmented her attack on the American vessel by launching motor torpedo boats to assist her. The attack—which was without warning and apparently from three quarters—was so heavy and sustained that the cargo vessel sank in not more than 30 minutes after she was first hit.

Supporting this theory of several attacking units are survivors' accounts that at least three torpedoes struck the vessel in rapid succession before the ship was abandoned, and another struck after she was abandoned. Furthermore, the ship was raked by machine gun fire that appeared to come from three directions and by heavy shell fire from the large raider.

One officer reported that he saw small white lights and heard the roar of what he believed were gasoline engines which may have powered the smaller raiders. The boats apparently made a speed of about 20 knots since the American vessel was unable to evade them by changing her course.

"Peter" Tells His Story

According to "Peter," second officer of the American vessel, the large raider looked like a five-hatch cargo vessel of between 8,000 and 9,000 tons registry. A naturalized American of German birth, "Peter" desired to be known only by this name for fear of reprisals upon his family and relatives in Germany.

The raider, Peter said, was about 450 feet long, about half loaded and had a clipper bow and cruiser stern. She was apparently a new vessel, he said, with one funnel and twin screws probably operated by steam turbines. She came so close to the raft on which he first climbed that he could hear her engine room telegraph.

In addition, he said, the raider was heavily armed. She fired salvos of six shells, he said, and apparently had three forward guns, one amidship and two aft.

According to Peter's own story the attack on the American cargo vessel was launched at about 9:30 p. m., in a light sea and a nearly-set moon, as she was proceeding across the South Atlantic.

The raider's lights were first seen by the third officer at about three to four miles off, he said. Then the raider closed in at about three quarters of a mile and sent in three salvos of six shells each—estimated from eight-inch guns. At least three torpedoes struck the vessel and probably a fourth, it was believed.

The American vessel's gun crew went into action quickly and fired

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

General Rationing Due on Basic Goods

By Roscoe Drummond
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The nation's entire civilian population is today facing sterner and more complete participation in the war.

The new measures now before the War Production Board looking toward the early rationing of both fresh meats and fuel oil represent only the beginning of the war-winning stringencies.

Radical reduction in the use—if not nation-wide rationing—of at least a dozen major commodities are under consideration and decisions are expected to be forthcoming soon.

Latest developments affecting consumers, workers and manufacturers, and reaching to every family in every part of the country, are these:

Manpower—The War Manpower Commission, seeking a more ordered control of the nation's reservoir of workers, has voted to ask the Army and Navy to stop all voluntary recruiting.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Commission, is asking President Roosevelt to order that total responsibility for the procurement of fighting men be turned over to selective service so that the industrial and agricultural needs for labor may receive fuller attention.

Indications also are that Congress will soon be requested to lower the minimum draft age from 20 to 18 years.

Meat Rationing—First reliance is going to be placed upon voluntary rationing in an effort to avoid the cumbersome and costly Government administration which would be required to handle a nation-wide ration-card system.

Faced with the prospect of a 3,000,000,000-pound shortage of meat for civilian consumption, the WPB's Food Requirements Committee, headed by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is asking the Government to formulate as rapidly as possible a procedure for rationing meats to consumers. However, the rationing, as now planned, will simply involve a more equitable allocation of supplies to each area of the country and to retail shops.

Need for this step is based on the fact that American armed forces and lend-lease shipments would account for approximately 35 per cent of this country's federally inspected meat production. The quantity left for civilian use would be approximately 11,000,000,000 pounds, whereas the aggregate civilian demand was put at 14,000,000,000.

Estimates of the amounts of meat needed by the armed services, the United Nations and the American civilian population will be gathered by the WPB Committee.

"Estimates of these needs will be provided," Secretary Wickard said, "by the responsible agencies of the United States Government and by the combined Food Boards of the United States and the United Kingdom.

"After reviewing the current supply situation, and the preliminary reports on the future requirements and supplies, the Committee recommended that the military agencies, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the WPB collaborate in developing a program for allocation of government procurements as equitably as possible among federally-inspected packing establishments in the United States.

Gasoline—Despite the abuses of gasoline rationing now being investigated by the Office of Price Administration, automobile travel along the nation's highways has declined tremendously both within and outside the rationed area, according to a survey just completed by the American Automobile Association.

The report, based on routings handled by A. A. A. motor clubs, toll bridge traffic, national park visitation, official traffic counts, motor court business, and other travel indicators, showed that during June, recreational highway travel was down more than 55 per cent for the nation as a whole, while general highway traffic was down more than 30 per cent. In the rationed area recreational travel during June decreased more than 70 per cent and in the unrationed area approximately 50 per cent.

"This reduction in recreational and general travel outside the rationed area indicates that voluntary limitation of car use is much greater than has been intimated by official statements emanating from Washington," the A. A. A. said.

Through the 17 Eastern States now under gasoline rationing the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Meatless Tuesdays Are Now Considered

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 19

A proposal that American hotels, restaurants, clubs, institutions and homes be asked to observe voluntary "meatless Tuesdays" was made last night by the War Efforts Committee of the International Stewards' and Caterers' Association.

The action followed a report by Roy F. Hendrickson, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, that a 3,000,000,000 pound meat shortage is in prospect for civilian consumption in the next year.

Battle at Dieppe:

Commandos Stage Major Assault

As the battle in the Dieppe area progressed hour after hour and men, ships, and planes continued to speed across the English Channel it became apparent that the joint Allied operation had assumed major proportions.

Allied headquarters in Britain

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Fight Against Inflation Called as Important as Battle of Solomon Islands

Small and Big Businessmen 'Must Wipe Out Jealousies'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 19—The battle against inflation is just as important to Americans as the "battle of the Solomon Islands," but it cannot be won unless small as well as big businessmen learn to co-operate, seize the opportunity to wipe out jealousies under a national emergency and toss out the traditional competitive attitude of "dog eat dog," Richard C. Cooke, president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, today declared at a conference on Federal price administration policies at the Babson Institute here.

Mr. Cooke was keenly disturbed that his subject of apathy on the part of New England businessmen should be so tangibly illustrated by a conference so poorly attended this morning as to compel the cancellation of a noon luncheon and afternoon panel discussions which were to inform business of the price administration policies and regulations set up as safeguards against inflation. There were possibly 50 persons in the hall, and more than one-half of them were students of the Institute sponsoring the conference.

Invited guests on the platform were Martin E. Adamo, prominent Boston businessman, George H. Taylor, Regional Price Executive of the Office of Price Administration, and Livingston Hall, regional price attorney of the OPA, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, and Leo Horrigan, Regional Food Consultant of the OPA, were to have spoken at the noon luncheon on the fight against inflation.

Education in Price Controls

Declaring that New England is just now entering the period of strict enforcement of price regulations, which necessarily will involve wages, Mr. Cooke warned that small businessmen "do not realize the importance of the education in price controls. A breakdown in the OPA efforts to stop inflation," he said, "will prove as serious, if not more so, than the loss of the battle of the Solomon Islands.

"More than one-half of the retail business concerns," Mr. Cooke said, "are not complying with price control regulations, chiefly because they are ignorant of what they are, ignorant of the consequences of inflation or just plain apathetic. The government can put 100,000 experts to work against inflation, but that will not help if business men themselves cannot see the light."

One Goal Only—Victory

"Businessmen should have only one goal at this time," Mr. Cooke continued, "and that should be to win the war. Petty jealousies, highly competitive practices and the excessive profit incentive must go out the window. And we must learn from this war either by voluntary enterprise or by strict regulation to co-operate among ourselves. If we don't, inflation will come."

"If after a three months' campaign of education, the OPA is unable to obtain the co-operation of businessmen, and we are nearing the end of that period, many of our small businesses will lose their licenses to operate. We can't have three or four stores on a street complying with price controls while the other 10 avoid them."

Of the 16,000 retail gasoline dealers in Massachusetts, Mr. Cooke estimated that 500 had already gone out of business. In another six months, one-half of them will be out, he said. As for retail automobile dealers, 30 to 40 per cent of these have stopped operations, he added. The grocery business is holding up well but when price control enforcement comes, Mr. Cooke envisaged many lost licenses to operate in this field.

The Association head stated that 1,600 invitations had been sent out for today's conference and while the gasoline shortage and other adverse factors led him to expect less than the usual attendance at a meeting of this sort, he was keenly disappointed that less than 100 persons were present. This despite the statement of Charles Merritt, OPA public relations officer, that the price control campaign was "one of the greatest educational programs ever undertaken."

By a Staff Photographer

'Glad' Tidings From New England Exhibit

Left: Miss Norma Anderson with a display of Picardy gladiolus blooms entered in the annual exhibit of the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston, this morning. The Picardy spikes were grown by her father, Nils G. Anderson, of G. O. Anderson & Sons of Arlington. Right: William Anderson of Millbrook, N. Y., shown with the shipping container which he invented and which enables growers to ship gladiolus spikes safely and without bruising or wilting.

Colonel Brickley Named New Head Of Valor Legion

Col. David Brickley, of Boston, was this morning elected Commander of the American Legion of Valor at the final session of its fifty-second National Reunion, which has been convening this week at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Other officers elected included: Senior Vice-Commander Earle Norton, of New York City; Junior Vice-Commander, Col. Charles A. McCoye, who is also Commander of the California Chapter; Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Taylor.

The Legion adopted a resolution recording its approval of lowering the draft age to 18. It also adopted a resolution affirming its faith in the ultimate victorious outcome of the war, and urging a united stand on the part of every United States citizen.

The Women of the Legion of Valor elected these officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. Robert S. MacCormick, of New York City; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ray Eastman, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Raymond Neelon, of West Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Jolley, of Lawrence, Mass.; Secretary, Mrs. George Doucette, of Attleboro, Mass.

Gas Checkup To Cover All Ration Areas

An intensive drive to uncover car owners using for pleasure purposes gasoline allotted to them only for driving to and from work or in their business is under way today throughout the 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia in which the rationing system has been established.

This drive was disclosed by Office of Price Administration officials in Washington, who said more than 500 investigators are participating in the checkup.

The all-inclusive investigation follows similar surveys to determine how many Massachusetts drivers are using rationed gasoline to travel to the Rockingham race track, in Salem, N. H., and to the Narragansett track in Pawtucket, R. I. Also in New Jersey a checkup has been made of cars parked outside the newly opened Garden City track in Camden, N. J.

A total of 275 Massachusetts drivers, caught driving frequently to Rockingham during the last week of the recent meet, are under summons to appear before the State OPA on Monday or Tuesday to show why their ration books should not be revoked. They also face prosecution under the law providing a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine for violation of rationing regulations.

Meanwhile, Washington and State OPA officials warned that the checkup on illegal use of gasoline will include ball parks, beaches, and other amusement locations to which motorists in normal times are in the habit of driving long distances.

In Maine, OPA inspectors made a checkup at the Skowhegan Fair at which 150 cars bearing S stickers and 71 cars with C stickers were observed. The owners of these cars will be summoned to explain why the cars were there. In many cases, OPA officials said, the drivers may have a legitimate business reason for driving to fairs and other amusement places but they must be able to prove they were not using rationed gasoline illegally.

New England Gladiolus Show Opens in Horticultural Hall

The twenty-third annual exhibit of the New England Gladiolus Society opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Horticultural Hall, Boston. Although admission to the show is free, a large hollow "V" surrounded by crimson gladiolus spikes has been set up by Hoffman the Florist as a kind of theme-center for the show, and visitors are invited to drop into it any contributions they wish to make to the Army and Navy Relief and the Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee of Boston.

Prominent Boston florists have offered the services of their corsage-makers continuously throughout the two-day show, and women accompanied by servicemen in uniform will be given gladiolus corsages free and will be able to watch them being made.

One large section is given over to flowers for the wedding. An altar with candles and sprays of white gladiolus forms one end of this part of the hall, and unusual wall arrangements and hand bouquets are shown.

Exhibitors from distances as far as Iowa have sent blooms to the show, and a new type of shipping container, invented by William Anderson of Millbrook, N. Y., used this year, permits safe shipping of the spikes without bruising or wilting.

A number of awards will be made during the show, including a medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of gold, silver, or bronze for "the most meritorious exhibit in the show." The kind of medal will depend upon the scoring.

A display of large white gladiolus of the White Gold variety was entered by Wendell W. Wyman, Superintendent of the Composing Room of The Christian Science Monitor, an amateur grower. The variety was hybridized by Dr. George H. Scheer of Sheboygan, Wis

Nazis Using Surface Raiders

Continued from Page 1

three rounds and it is believed they hit the raider twice. The gun deck was hit by the raider, however, putting it out of action and killing five—with another five probably killed in another salvo, according to survivor testimony.

The American crew put off in lifeboats while under shell and machine-gun fire. As they were doing this the torpedoes hit the vessel. The survivors said that the No. 4 lifeboat on the starboard side was machine gunned in the water and the seamen left the lifeboat and went to a raft near by which had also been thrown overboard.

Peter, the officer who released one of the life rafts, reported that as he was trying to see if it was clear of the rail something hit the vessel and blasted him overboard. The water quickly revived him, he said, and he succeeded in getting onto a life raft from oil-covered water caused by the rupture of the ship's fuel bunkers. He sighted two more rafts after the vessel sunk at 10:02 p. m., he said, as he noted from his watch.

Peter said that one raft bore the captain and six of the crew and an engineer picked up later. He himself picked up the radio operator and one of the gun crew—making a total of 11 survivors here. The American vessel had a crew of 46, he said, with seven assigned to work the vessel's guns.

Raider Helps Survivors

The raider came up, he said, and took off the other survivors in another lifeboat, since it was found later in a condition that indicated it had been abandoned peacefully.

This lifeboat, Peter indicated, was bailed out and on it were taken aboard all the survivors including the injured, from the rafts. At daylight another lifeboat was found, but it was abandoned because it was leaking badly. They took its provisions, however, he said, and sailed on their way.

Of this American lifeboat's abilities, Peter had only the highest praise. It had blankets, water, food and sails, he said. Its sailing qualities were good, he said, for they went 450 miles in five days. "I know," he said, "for I was raised on small boats. American vessels are certainly well equipped."

The lifeboat, he said, was picked up five days later by an United Nations freighter which brought them to a West African port. There the injured, including himself, were hospitalized. The journey to shore took three days, he said. Twelve days later he was taken on board another United Nations ship which landed him at an eastern American port.

Going Back for More

Asked what he was going to do, Peter, who has been a seaman for 21 years said, "As soon as I recover I am going out again. And so are the rest of the crew."

The survivors include:

Captain: who desires to be unknown, for obvious reasons.

William N. Wallace, Stone Hill Road, Wilbraham, Mass.

James Evans, 378 18th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nicanor Alba, 441 W. 124th Street, New York City.

Benjamin T. Alba, same address.

Benjamin M. Alba, same address.

George De Allaume, 36 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jennings Bennet, Pepperell, Ala.

Gerald K. Wilson, 505 W. 140th Street, New York City.

It was indicated from survivors' testimony that there were about 15 or 16 casualties several among members of the gun crew. One survivor counted that many around the decks of the stricken vessel.

Pastor's Defense Marshals Its Concluding Arguments

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—The defense marshaled its final arguments today in an attempt to disprove a Federal charge of espionage conspiracy against the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn of Philadelphia, who the Government contended "does not love and never loved the United States, but is a sincere Nazi today."

In a two-hour summation yesterday, Assistant Prosecutor Joseph P. Cooney told the Federal Court jury that "we feel that you will feel that it is your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church, who was a German cavalry officer in World War I, elected to stand trial on the charge of conspiring to deliver American military secrets to the Axis, while four alleged co-conspirators pleaded guilty.

They were Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German-American Bund; Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, the Bund's Midwestern chief; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas, and Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn.

In his argument, Mr. Cooney heatedly denounced Kunze, who testified for the defense, and described letters which the former bund "führer" admitted writing to Ebell and Vonsiatsky on the day after Pearl Harbor as "the most disgraceful things that have ever appeared in a court of justice."

The prosecution aid also scoffed at Kunze's statement that he was planning to sail to Germany in a 26-foot boat found in his possession when he was arrested last month in Mexico, charging that the former Bund head planned, instead, a rendezvous with submarines and that if he'd not been caught "would be landing saboteurs on our coast today, or loosing the torpedo that would sink the boat ferrying his former classmates and schoolmates."

Mr. Cooney also ridiculed the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's testimony that he sent the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, Ukrainian Catholic priest, who aided the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the spy case, to the Rev. Fritz O Evers in Baltimore, after the priest expressed a wish to go to the German Embassy in Washington, because it was his custom to send needy travelers there.

"It was the old play from Molzahn to Evers to the Embassy," Mr. Cooney asserted. "No matter how queer Father Pelypenko looked to these men, they never sent him to any Swedish places, they never sent him to any Irish places. They always sent him to German places."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn and the Rev. Mr. Evers both testified they never were able to understand what the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko wanted because of language difficulties. The priest testified he asked the Rev. Mr. Molzahn for a "contact" with the Embassy.

Plant Seizure Is Ordered By The President

Continued from Page 1

in good standing as a condition of employment during the period of the agreement and compulsory arbitration of disputes which could not be solved by negotiation.

The Plant's Contention

The company held that these plans had nothing to do with the plant's production. The union, which is the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, insisted to the contrary.

Union leaders maintained that arbitration and union security were essential to worker morale. The union claimed the 95 per cent of the employees were members. The WLB upheld the union view, as it has similarly in many other plants.

Though the Woods Machine Company is 98 years old its experience with organized labor in its plant is recent. The company was organized a year ago last April, and the impassé occurred in the renewal of its first labor contract, which expired on May 5 of this year. Its labor relations have not been smooth. Last spring saw a sharp disagreement between the union and management on the speed of production.

Executive Order

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's order to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to take possession of the S. A. Woods Machine Company at South Boston, Mass., follows:

Executive Order

Authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of and operate the plant of the S. A. Woods Machine Company at South Boston, Massachusetts.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered and directed as follows:

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed immediately to take possession of and operate the plant of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, located at South Boston, Massachusetts, through and with the aid of such person or persons or instrumentality as he may designate, and, in so far as may be necessary or desirable, to produce the war materials called for by the company's contracts with the United States, its departments and agencies, or as may be otherwise required for the war effort, and do all things necessary or incidental to that end. The Secretary of War shall employ such employees, including a competent civilian adviser on industrial relations, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this order and purposes of the directive order of the War Labor Board of Aug. 1, 1942, in the matter of S. A. Woods Machine Company et al, and, in furtherance of the purposes of this order, the Secretary of War may exercise any existing contractual or other rights of said company, or take such steps as may be necessary or desirable.

Possession and operation hereunder shall be terminated by the President as soon as he determines that the plant of the S. A. Woods Machine Company at South Boston, Massachusetts, will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the war effort. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,

Aug, 19, 1942,

10:40 a. m., E. W. T.

Both Sides State Position In Boston Labor Dispute

The labor issues which led to the deadlock between the S. A. Woods Machine Company and the National War Labor Board are outlined by spokesmen for both sides.

Mathew Matison, Field Organizer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said:

The provision for maintenance of union membership which we asked did not call for a closed shop or a complete union shop. It contained a 15-days escape clause.

Any member of the union was given the opportunity for 15 days after the War Labor Board issued its order to resign from the union. Any one so doing was not subject to the union constitution and bylaws. Those who remained in the union were required to maintain their membership in good standing for the life of the agreement with the company, or one year. Any new worker who was employed later had his choice of joining or not joining the union.

The purpose was to enable the union leadership during the war period to spend its time and energy on maintaining the productivity of the plant, rather than on keeping up union membership.

The other major point was arbitration. We wanted arbitration. When the company and the union are deadlocked on any issue, that affects the productivity of the plant, because of its effect on the morale of the men.

If you have too many of these unsettled disputes, especially if they involve disciplinary action or firing, you get serious problems in a plant. The union loses strength as the men lose confidence in it, if nothing is done.

Ordinarily, to settle such differences, if they are serious and there is no arbitration, you have a showdown in the form of a strike, to see who is the stronger.

But during the war, we don't want to harm production. Hence the only sensible way to settle disputes without the possibility of a work stoppage is to agree beforehand to refer them to some impartial body of arbitrators.

A representative of the old South Boston company said:

We feel that the Executive Order of the President setting up the War Labor Board with powers to settle all disputes has enabled officers of labor unions to obtain concessions which they could never obtain by strikes or any means of their own.

We feel we are simply refusing to obey an illegal order.

We object both to the arbitration disputes whose handling is properly a function of management, and to the designation of the United States Department of Labor as being given the choice in determining the deciding arbitrator.

The maintenance of membership provision is merely the closed shop under another name. It is not in the power of the War Labor Board to make union membership a condition of employment.

We have always had an open shop. Union members have always worked in the plant without discrimination.

We are a small concern, and it has been possible for us to reach our stockholders to ask their judgment as to policy. They have refused to let us agree to the order.

We are not defying the Government, and we are not unpatriotic.

Every other issue, including wages, hours, and seniority, we have worked out with the union.

Gov. Blood Orders Gas Refund Study

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood has ordered a study of gasoline tax refunds, which have been increasing steadily in recent years, the executive office announced today.

Refunds totalled $190,435 for the fiscal year ending June 30, compared with $188,363 in the previous 12 months, the State Treasurer's office reported.

Nine years ago, the office said, refunds were $63,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Not much change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:35 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 6:08 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8:10 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Twenty-Third Annual Exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society opens in the Exhibition Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at 300 Massachusetts Avenue for two days. Open free to the public from 2 to 9 p. m. today and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Thursday.

Thursday

"Spanish Art," a gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. there will be a talk, "Period Furniture," by Mrs. Tanner.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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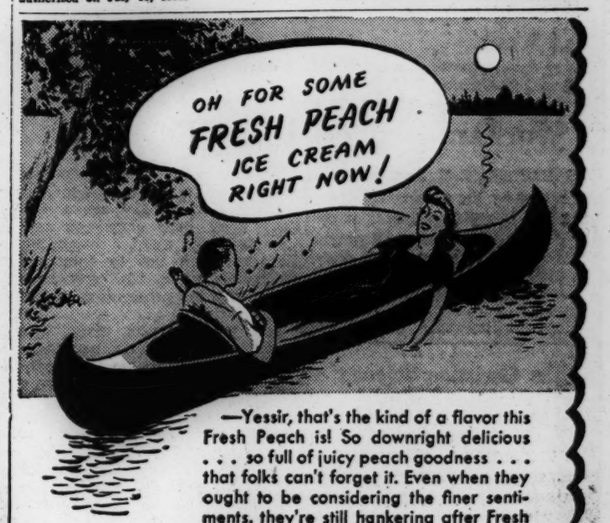

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Women at Work in Fields And Forests of Northwest

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19—Women are "Johnny-on-the-spot" in war jobs in the Pacific Northwest whether the call is for "whistle-punks" in the great fir forest or for college women to pick beans.

Oregon, first State in the Union to register women for defense jobs, is calling them out now to harvest beans in the fertile Willamette Valley. The Portland League of Women Voters, many of them college-educated women, has responded in a body.

Up in Longview, Wash., the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, one of the largest logging concerns in the Northwest, has begun to hire women in its sawmills to sort and tie wood vitally needed for army cantonments, gliders, ships, and pontoon bridges.

Variety of Jobs Open

In Oregon women are making $1.17 an hour in the woods as "whistle-punks" — lumberman's lingo for the person who blows the steam whistle as a signal to the logging crew. They are also taking jobs in the woods as "flunkies" or cooks and as bedmakers in the logging camps.

Even with draft exemptions recently promised for any man needed in the woods, lumber companies will need women if they are to overcome lagging production schedules, Harry Naubert, Personnel Director for the St. Paul Tacoma Lumber Company at Tacoma, Wash., told a group of newspaperwomen touring war plants of the country under direction of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Veteran employees of the St. Paul Tacoma Company recalled that in the last war women were used in their lumber yard only to pull weeds. Now the Company is ready to take on women in a dozen jobs in its forests on the eastern slopes of Mt. Rainier and at its Tacoma mill.

More than 100 applications are already in hand from women who want jobs left by men called into the Army or drawn off into better paying jobs at the numerous airplane factories and shipyards of the Northwest.

Weyerhaeuser, which has been pioneering in the use of women in the lumber industry in recent months, reports that there are a dozen or more jobs that can be done without the brawn usually associated with woodsmen.

Excel in Tying Bundles

Jobs that women are doing satisfactorily at the Weyerhaeuser plant, according to Roderick Olzendam, Public Relations Director, include tallying lumber, tying it into bundles, stacking end-matched lumber, pasting labels on the end of boards, operating trimming machines, and painting lumber ends to prevent rot.

In the tying jobs the women have displayed special aptitude since their fingers are nimbler than men's as a general rule, Mr. Olzendam said.

Jobs opening up in the lumber industry will afford opportunities for husky girls so often spurned in the aircraft plants and other factories where agility is needed.

Working either in the forests where giant trees are felled or in the mill with whirring saws and fast-moving belts is nothing like playing blocks. Steadiness and firm footing are required.

Foremen Are Skeptical

If a woman signs up to go to the woods, she will have to live in a logging camp for 11 months of the year. Much of the outdoor work is too fast, heavy and difficult for women. Another obstacle, Mr. Naubert frankly admitted, is the foremen, who aren't keen to have women in their camps.

"If I can sel lour foremen on the idea we will have women on our crews within 30 to 60 days," Mr. Naubert promised.

Slacks and sweaters are what women pioneers in the lumber industry have chosen as the most satisfactory working costume. Leather jackets are usually taken along to the forests.

Lumbering is full of traditions that women will have to learn. Even the language puzzles an outsider. The "whistle punk's" signal wire is fondly known as the "tootsie-wire." A "bull cook" has nothing to do either with bovines or with the culinary art. He is a man who saws and splits trees—a job to which women have not as yet aspired.

Serve as Bean Pickers

The lumber industry where three men are now doing the work of five and production is falling off in the face of increased world-wide demand from the military forces is not the only labor bottleneck where women of the Northwest are proving themselves "Johnny-on-the-spot."

The Portland League of Women Voters, which normally concerns itself with better government, has volunteered to go out to the fields as a body this month to pick beans that would otherwise rot, now that the Japanese are forbidden to work in the coast area. League members who are unable to do picking themselves will care for the youngsters of those who can.

Oregon had the first state-wide registration of women in the country last February, but when they went to call for help to harvest the raspberry and bean crops, employment officials found the lists already out of date. Many of the women had already obtained work in the shipyards or aircraft plants.

Willingness to Work

Need for women workers in war plants in Portland is so desperate that T. H. Banfield, President of the Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company, now converted to the manufacture of airplane parts, engines for Liberty ships and gun parts, told newswomen that "most manufacturers will take a greenhorn in five minutes if she shows a willingness to work." Mr. Banfield himself has lost two maids from his household to the Iron Fireman plant. "They just showed up at the plant and got jobs," he said.

It takes three or four months to train a woman operator to a point where she is worth her 85 cents an hour Mr. Banfield said, but his plant is taking them on with only two weeks' training in vocational school where they become accustomed to the factory roar and learn the names of the tools they are to use.

Mr. Banfield predicted that women will turn out to be more stable workers than men because they aren't so apt to be lured from plant to plant by higher wages. In the end the women may have more seniority rights in the plant than the men.

Plant Morale Improved

What do the men at the plant think about having a woman at about every third bench in the machine shop?

Carl Blake who has worked as a mechanic for 25 years said the morale at the plant had improved since women were taken on. "Some of them are better than men on details," he continued.

John Dentler who instructs girls to make light castings for guns said: "So far their work has been excellent. They don't resent having you tell them how to do a thing, either. They learn rapidly and they are anxious and willing to learn.

Having fought in World War I, Mr. Dentler knows guns from more than one angle. "The big thing is to do the job right," he said. "We tell the girls if they don't understand how to do a thing to wait a minute and we will help them. It is new to have girls in the machine shop, but there is no reason why we should have husky men standing there working on light castings when girls can do the job just as well."

The men at the Iron Fireman plant have instructions to keep social affairs out of working hours and they do just that. The girls wear slack suit uniforms to help preserve the businesslike atmosphere.

At Work in the Arsenals of War

Wide World

Typical of Women Doing Men's Jobs

More and more women are being accepted for positions in the nation's aircraft, munitions, and other industries connected with the war effort. These women are pictured by the United States Army Signal Corps as they hike from one job to another at an Army Ordnance Department depot, where they are engaged in rebuilding and re-equipping tanks and trucks. The worker on the extreme left is carrying an electric hand drill; the next is carrying a heavy wrench; the third is armed with a pinch bar; the fourth and fifth are carrying electric hand drills.

Boeing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19—Evidencing his conviction that women can build Flying Fortresses and do a good job of it, H. O. West, Executive Vice-President of the Boeing Aircraft Company announced last night that his Company expects within a few months to have 50 per cent or more women in its Seattle plants.

"On the whole our women employees are doing an excellent job," Mr. West declared. "Already more than one-fourth of the employees throughout our factory are women. We were told recently by the Government that this is the highest percentage of women so far used by any aircraft plant. The use of women has proved so satisfactory in general that we expect within a few months to have 50 per cent or more of our entire factory pay roll made up of women workers."

Mr. West said that statements in which he was quoted as citing objections to women workers, at a press conference with women writers who visited Seattle on an N. A. M. tour Monday, were in answer to the direct question, "What are some of the problems you have encountered in introducing women into the plant?"

"The problems cited, including the fact that some women took the job more for the glamour than for serious purposes, and that some were not sufficiently impressed with the importance of safety rules, applied to the minority rather than the majority of women workers," Mr. West said.

"As was also stated at the press conference, our experience with the use of women in the plant as a whole has been very satisfactory. The problems which we have encountered have been natural ones, and were freely discussed at the conference in answer to direct questions. The sudden introduction of women into a type of work entirely new to them and formerly carried on almost entirely by men was bound to cause some distraction. This is gradually being overcome as the novelty wears off.

"We are working toward the goal of having some departments manned 100 per cent by women," Mr. West declared, "because we believe they work most efficiently when working together as a group. In addition, we expect to continue to use both men and women in other departments where the type of work makes it impossible to use women exclusively."

Successful Letter Writing: Courtesy Plus Courage

Sixteenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower

Personal Letter Counselor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The brilliant credit executive grinned as he asked me to go over several of his letters.

"Ice water is supposed to run in our veins, you know, and we are supposed to have a stone in place of a heart," he explained.

His letters were some of the most human documents I have ever seen! Each one had a friendly handclasp, keen-minded analysis of the reader's situation, and a helpful recommendation to enable him to pay his bills more promptly.

So it is with a growing number of credit managers everywhere. Courtesy and courage go hand in hand in collection work. Seeking the good points of the reader, acknowledging them, and approaching him on this basis rather than with a condemning or criticizing attitude has pulled returns when an actual threat to sue had failed.

Here is an interesting case in point.

Several years ago a doctor bought $27.50 worth of a Kentucky firm's commodity. It was consumed at once. Eventually, through the firm's collection letters and those of a collection agency, the doctor paid $15. Two and a half years later, the remaining $12.50 was charged off as uncollectable.

The Letter That Did It

About a year and a half after that, interested in trying out the best modern methods of collection letter writing, the credit manager resurrected the account and sent the following letter:

When we ship merchandise to a person of your caliber, we either receive payment or the goods are returned; and while much correspondence has been sent you concerning this charge, in spite of the lack of response, we still can't bring ourselves to believe that it is your policy to accept goods and then ignore the charge.

Had this merchandise been furniture, electrical equipment, or perhaps your surgical instruments, it would have been returned to our warehouse long ago, and we could have realized something on the sale.

It is not our desire to cause you any embarrassment through the further collection of this account, and if you will send up $7 by January 7, we will mark the account paid in full. We believe this is a very fair solution of an honest debt, and we do not want to proceed with other action without giving you this opportunity to settle, for we believed in your honesty when the merchandise was sent you.

Here's an envelope which requires no postage for your reply and remittance.

The doctor answered at once, "Your letter is worth the $12.50 and thanks for your leniency." He enclosed his check for that amount. In the time it takes such things to happen, back came the check marked "insufficient funds"!

Determined to try an approval approach thoroughly, the credit manager sent a second letter:

Was my face red when your check came back this morning marked "insufficient funds"? It was a real disappointment, too, after your sporting notation on the bottom of my letter.

We still think we are right about you, and that something very unusual happened—perhaps too much Christmas or New Year's, and we are going to expect a money order or certified check by January 25.

Note Combination

A certified check for the full amount came in promptly!

Notice the interesting combination of courage in the form of a threat plus courtesy in the form of mentioning the good points about the doctor.

Form letters play quite a part in collection procedure. Here is a typical series.

(1) "We all slip up occasionally and let an invoice become past due. May we please have your check for $25.50 for your June account?"

(2) "Could you please send us your check now for $25.50 to clear your June account? Our terms are 30 days net, and you are usually so prompt that we know you want to comply."

(3) "Every day we have been expecting your check for $25.50 for your June account. Your reputation for sound credit dealings is excellent, and we know you want to keep it so. Will you send us the amount past due within the next few days?"

Notice the increasing strength of the letters as they go along.

Ten Points

Here are 10 points for writing collection letters, which have been found very helpful in actual work.

1. Be cheerful.
2. Be natural.
3. Be friendly.
4. Use approval, not blame.
5. Be resourceful.
6. Stress the advantage to your customer.
7. Appeal to the reader's sense of fairness.
8. Be patient.
9. Be persistent.
10. Put the burden of responsibility on the reader.

Look for Number 17 in the news columns tomorrow.

Girls Bolster Northwestern Canada Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—If British Columbia's production is maintained in several important industries at anything like the levels of a year or so ago, it will be largely because of the response of women and young girls who donned overalls and went to work when father and brother went off to war.

In some instances in British Columbia women have replaced Japanese workers who were evacuated to the interior this summer.

Thousands of Japanese cannery workers and lumber mill employees had to be replaced, and while in many cases the type of work performed by the Orientals was not adaptable for women, many of the lighter tasks were assigned to them and these have been performed with credit.

In the wood-working industries, such as plywood, planing and veneer mills women have virtually "taken over" many departments.

"Women have proved much more adept at such jobs as sorting and grading," said one mill superintendent. "In some cases they are doing a better, more accurate and painstaking job than men, and they certainly learn a lot faster than young men and boys who often can't seem to keep their minds on their work."

Wood-working industries in and around Vancouver employ about 3,000 women at present, and their number is steadily growing.

Big specialized war industries such as Boeing Aircraft of Canada which recently turned out its first big PBY flying boat are employing large numbers of women in the designing and lighter phases of production, and Dominion Bridge Company's gun plant is also giving employment to hundreds of women and girls.

West Coast shipyards alone have absorbed about 30,000 men and when it is considered that enlistments for the fighting forces have probably accounted for another 40,000 or 50,000 men. With wartime demand for industrial production geared to an unprecedented volume, British Columbia would have been desperately short of workers to fulfill expected quotas had it not been for the women.

Women's Comment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Stirred by an airplane manufacturer's plaint that many women in his plant are too frivolous, the Women's Division of the Labor Department replied yesterday that the vast majority of women workers are doing their bit seriously and efficiently.

Mary Anderson, who as head of the Women's Division in this war as in the last is charged with aiding the integration of womanpower into industry, said of course some women are frivolous, "but all women shouldn't be penalized because a few are frivolous."

She suggested that perhaps the beginning of the problem in a Seattle plant "might be in the employment policy. There has been a tendency to hire girls right out of school, many of whom are not mature enough to take the work seriously."

Miss Anderson added that she thought that employers had missed an opportunity in not hiring women over 36 years. Mature women of responsibility have as much understanding as men of the present serious conditions, she continued.

Men Who Know the Loss of Freedom Work to Make Goods to Beat the Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Men who know the loss of freedom, inmates of Southern Michigan prisons, are working to protect freedom for others.

Before Pearl Harbor they bought War Bonds and Stamps, but when the news came that Japan had struck, the inmate body rose and declared they wanted to strike back.

So today 5,400 men are fighting the Axis here behind prison walls. For 20 hours each day, men are keeping the wheels of a huge textile plant running while they fill orders for 600,000 yards of osnaburg cloth, to be used for camouflage and sandbags.

Other hundreds of men work in two 10-hour shifts daily turning out uniforms, shoes, belts, bedding, towels and other equipment of the Michigan State troops. They are also making material for institutional use. Material for shorts is manufactured at the Ionia Reformatory and overalls are produced at Marquette. Hundreds of looms are humming night and day, turning out fabrics from bales of cotton. The great prison yard pulsates with activity when shifts change.

Fifty per cent of the osnaburg material is assigned by the Government to the Army, 15 per cent to the Navy, and 5 per cent to foreign purchases. It is the first material the prisons have been permitted to make for interstate shipment since passage of the Munshaw Act prohibiting sale of prison-made goods. Manufacture for the Government was made possible by a recent executive order signed by President Roosevelt.

Warden Harry Jackson says that prisoners have repeatedly made requests for other forms of war work. Thirty-five have completed American Red Cross first-aid courses. Sixty more have asked for similar training.

The President's call for scrap rubber set the men to work gathering rubber heels and tennis shoes until two tons were salvaged.

Von Clemm Is Found Guilty In Lowlands Diamond Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Werner von Clemm, former German Army officer, was convicted yesterday of violating a Presidential order freezing assets of Belgium and the Netherlands through a conspiracy to import Nazi-seized diamonds from those two nations.

The government charged that Mr. von Clemm had conspired with the German High Command to split the profit of the sale of diamonds and that Nazi officials intended to use the American dollars in the furtherance of propaganda in the United States.

The Federal Court jury, which deliberated 90 minutes, also convicted the Pioneer Import Corporation of which Mr. von Clemm is President.

Mr. von Clemm, a Long Island socialite and diamond broker, is a naturalized citizen. He is a cousin of the wife of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

Conviction carries a possible maximum sentence of two years in prison and a fine of $10,000. The Corporation faces a possible $10,000 fine.

Indicted with Mr. von Clemm but fugitives from the court in Germany were Carl von Clemm, the convicted man's twin brother; Ernest Cremer, Manager of the German Diamond Control Office, and Carlos Hoepfner, European Vice-President of the Company.

Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, were "persons constituting the High Command of the German Army"; members of the International Mortgage Corporation, European purchasing agent for Mr. von Clemm, and "persons constituting the Diamond Control Office of the German Army in Antwerp."

When Mr. von Clemm was arrested, Treasury agents confiscated a total of $400,000 worth of precious stones.

Ants to Protect Citrus Proposed

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (AP)—Here's a type of dictatorship whole-heartedly favored by explorer Franklin Robert Johnston of Los Angeles.

Mr. Johnston, President of the Southern California Archeological Society, has just returned from a trek through the Yucatan jungles, where he says he discovered Maya Indians employing ant colonies to guard their scattered citrus trees.

He believes the idea could be projected commercially to the great groves in this country.

The ants, he says, live in bucket-size nests high in the trees and shortly after being transplanted from the jungle set up a complete housing monopoly, wiping out every other type of insect or scale on the tree.

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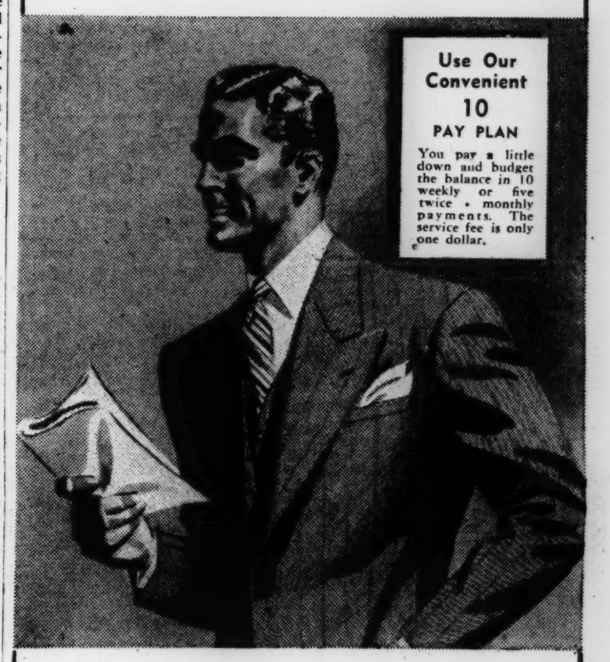

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Incoming Films—All Registered Voters to Receive Bay State Booklet

'Crossroads' at Loew Houses, 'Wings for the Eagle' at Met.

Two of the first-run movie houses will change their bills tomorrow. "Crossroads," with William Powell and Hedy Lamarr, comes into the State and Orpheum. "Wings for the Eagle," with Ann Sheridan and Dennis Morgan, will be the main attraction at the Metropolitan.

The change at the State and Orpheum means, of course, that "Mrs. Miniver" ends its run at the twin houses today. It has been on view for three weeks.

At the Keith Memorial, "Pride of the Yankees," with Gary Cooper playing Lou Gehrig, Teresa Wright, Mrs. Gehrig, and Babe Ruth, himself, has entered its second week.

"Beyond the Blue Horizon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Richard Denning, and "Sweater Girl," with Eddie Bracken and June Preisser, move from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

★ ★ ★

'Crossroads'

Advance information is to the effect that in "Crossroads" Mr. Powell returns to the film of blackmail and intrigue. Powell plays a French diplomatist living happily with his wife (Miss Lamarr) when a blackmailing pair, played by Basil Rathbone and Claire Trevor, threaten to expose him as one-time robber and murderer. Also in the cast are Felix Bressart, Margaret Wycherly, Vladimir Sokoloff, Sig Rumann, H. B. Warner Guy Bates Post, Reginald Owen, Frank Conroy, Philip Merivale, Fritz Leiber, James Rennie, and Mitchell Lewis.

Also on the program is "About Face," another in the series of Hal Roach comedies starring William Tracy and Joe Sawyer.

★ ★ ★

'Wings for the Eagle'

Most of the story of "Wings for the Eagle" is set in the big Lockheed Aircraft Plant. Miss Sheridan, Mr. Morgan, and Jack Carson form the corners of a triangle. In the supporting cast are George Tobias, Russell Arms, and Russell Hicks. Lloyd Bacon directed from an original screen play by Byron Morgan and B. H. Orkow.

The second feature is "The Postman Didn't Ring," with Richard Travis and Brenda Joyce, Emma Dunn, Spencer Charter, and Joseph Cawthorne. The plot is said to deal with the complications that arise when a letter, missing for 50 years, suddenly turns up.

★ ★ ★

RKO-Boston

The RKO-Boston Theater will present on Friday a new bill consisting of a stage revue headed by the Andrews Sisters and Will Osborn and his orchestra, and, for the film, "My Favorite Spy," with Kay Kyser and Ellen Drew.

★ ★ ★

Fine Arts

Beginning today, the Fine Arts offers a bill containing as its main features "The Story of the Vatican," produced by the March of Time, with the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Fulton J. Sheean as narrator, and a revival of "A Man to Remember."

★ ★ ★

Trans-Lux

Opening today at the Trans-Lux is a double bill consisting of "Night Train," with Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison, and Paul von Hernried," and "Top Sergeant," with Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine.

"Night Train" is an English spy thriller set in the early days of the present war, an ingenious tale with plenty of suspense and a liberal supply of humor, directed by Carol Read more or less in the style of "The Lady Vanishes." Mr. Harrison plays with lightness and assurance the part of the British hero, Mr. von Hernried is the chief Nazi agent, and Miss Lockwood is an attractive heroine.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 20
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

'V' Gardeners In Quincy Have Yield to Store

Seventy youthful members of the Germantown Garden Club in the Germantown section of Quincy, Mass., have produced a victory garden which is a real credit to their talents as embryo farmers.

On a plot 150 by 400 feet donated by a public-spirited citizen, the enthusiastic youngsters have produced not only many scores of attractive flowers but hardy vegetables they are eating now or storing for next winter. There are 139 tomato plants and 500 feet of beans amounting to an estimated 150 pounds.

The majority of the children are from seven to 14 years. Each has his own plot, exactly the same size as his playmates', and they hoe, rake, and weed every day. One of the hardest things about gardening, one blond youngster says, is having to use a rake twice as long as one is tall.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Selections from Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" will be sung tonight on "Great Moments in Music" by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Robert Weede, baritone, and Jan Peerce, tenor, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

The story of American children educated in Nazi German, then taken home to live in their own country, is dramatized on "Green Valley, U. S. A.," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

To signalize the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter, WBZ and WBZA at 8:30 p. m. presents an original radio drama, "A Child —Unknown," to point to Americans that an unknown child may symbolize this war, as did the unknown soldier of World War No. 1.

Thursday

Del Castillo, organist, will play the following selections by Beethoven: "Moonlight" Sonata, Fifth Symphony, and the Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony WEEI, 4 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Bridesmaids at Slattery College Show

Dressed in green velveteen, they, with an ivory-gowned bride, formed the climax of the show of styles for this year's college girl. The insert shows Miss Theodora Zack, College Board Editor of Mademoiselle Magazine, who was commentator for the show.

2,500,000 Copies of Booklet Ready for Massachusetts Voters

A total of 2,250,000 copies of a seven-page booklet containing information on various referendums appearing on the November State ballot will be mailed to all registered voters in Massachusetts at a cost of $38,630, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, announced today.

The mailing will be the largest of its kind in Massachusetts. The booklet, distribution of which is required by State law, will reach the voters a week or two before the November election.

It will contain information regarding the birth control referendum question, including a copy of the official question, a brief statement of the provision of the proposed law as well as a statement setting forth the views of the majority and minority membership of the legislative Committee on Public Health which opposed the initiative petition.

In addition, the booklet will contain information regarding the by-county referendum on continuation of horse and dog betting and material regarding the biennial local option questions on sale of liquor in the various cities and towns.

More Oil for N. E. ODT Chief Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts said today she had been advised by Defense Transportation Chief Joseph B. Eastman that ODT's assumption of "wartime emergency control" over oil-carrying water craft would bring about a 50,000-barrel-a-day increase in petroleum shipments to New England.

The order gives ODT control of the movement of petroleum and petroleum products in Great Lakes, Inland Waterway, coastwise and intercoastal shipping. It followed by a few days the introduction in the Senate by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts of a bill which would create a central control over the whole petroleum situation. Senator Lodge had declared, however, that he hoped executive action would make the bill unnecessary.

Short Waves in Boston

WRL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11.00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

'Gloucestermen' Told State Aiding Fishing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19—Fishermen in this North Shore community were hopeful today that their precarious occupation could be carried on despite the hardships of the war.

In an address given yesterday at the fishing port's tercentenary celebration Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said that State officials are making every effort to keep fishermen equipped with sufficient boats.

He paid tribute to the Gloucestermen "who have daily braved the perils of wind and fog and ice and are not afraid of Nazi U-boats."

"You are handicapped, too, by the Government's requisitioning of many of your vessels," Governor Saltonstall said. "I want to assure you that State officials are turning every stone in the endeavor to keep our fishermen equipped with sufficient vessels for your essential and risky work."

Somerville Votes For Celebration

Aldermen of Somerville, Mass., have reversed an earlier decision and voted an appropriation of $300 for a "Labor Day" celebration in their City. The "city fathers," who March 6 voted 8 to 3 against such a celebration, had only one "no" vote when the matter came before them again on a transfer request from the street lighting account to celebrations and conventions account.

The original objector, Alderman Irving L. Stackpole, said: "I don't think this is the time to put on banquets at the taxpayers' expense. I have nothing against organized labor, I want to help the workingman better his conditions, but why give a banquet for the workingman where there's so many more worthier things you can do?"

Another Alderman, Walter J. Moran, had the idea that a Labor Day banquet would be a good place to discuss pay raises for City employees.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck. Starring Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— "Out of the Frying Pan," by Francis Swann, with Sally O'Neill. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Friday at 2:15.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Shining Hour," presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Girl Must Live," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Moontide." Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Thomas Mitchell. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:30, 9:05. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45. "Lady in Question," Brian Ahern, Rita Hayworth. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern — "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:50.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:35, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Scollay — "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Dr. Josef Randald." "Travel Pictures," "Women in Photography," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Telepix—"Heroic Sevastopol," "Eskimo Bride." "Robert Benchley," "Quizz Kids," "Food for Defense," color cartoons and 30 minutes of late news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Top Sergeant," Leo Carrillo. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:45, 8:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont—"The Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie. "Of Human Bondage," Bette Davis, Leslie Howard. Continuous performances.

Uptown—"I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishow. 2:40, 5:40, 8:20. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Robert Preston, Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Raid by Night," "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts, Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who is Hope Schuyler? 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:59, 8. "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:25, 9:35.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:40, 9:40. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 5:04, 7:52. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:34, 6:22, 9:06.
Cleveland Circle: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Murder in the Big House," Paye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Moontide." Jean Gabin. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Harvard: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

University: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper, Short Subjects. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. 3:44, 9:44. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:50, 7:50.
Codman: "I Married an Angel" Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:13 7, 9:37. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2:05, 8:34.
Park: "In Old California," John Wayne. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Falcon Takes Over." George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:65, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mr. Wise Guy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "They All Kissed the Bride," Melvyn Douglas, Joan Crawford. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen." 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper. 1:55, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 3:35, 9:40.
Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 8:25. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2:10, 8:10. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Thomas Mitchell, Ida Lupino. 3:50, 9:50.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:50, 8:30. "Cadets on Parade," Carole Landis, George Montgomery. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2.
Strand: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie, George Murphy. "S.O.S. Coast Guard." Ralph Byrd, Maxine Doyle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, "Crooked Circle," James Gleason, Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "David Harum," Will Rogers. 2:02, 7:47. "Spawn of the North," George Raft, Henry Fonda. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 2, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

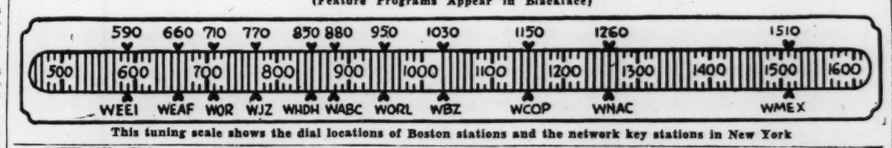
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:47, 8:07. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:55 p. m.—"Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First and Second Acts from "Don Pasquale." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.63 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Interviews	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	Second Baseball Game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Yankees	recordings
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second Baseball Game:	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	D. Cheskin's Orch.	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music, songs	Esther, popular songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees,	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Second Baseball Game	recordings
5:30	Follies: "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	Comment; News	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Leon Henderson, Talk	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Sallinger, News
7:30	"Green Valley, U. S. A."; drama	"The Lone Ranger"; Western Drama	Political talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Chiffon Swing"
7:45			Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	Earl Goodwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Jean Evans, Songs
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Irish music
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"A Child — Unknown"; Dramatization	Canadian Band	Drama Shop; About Today
8:45				George Duffy's Orch.	
9:00	Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15				News Service	
9:30	"Share Your Birthday"; Music	Legion of Valor Banquet; Gov. Saltonstall, speaker	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment	Classical Album
9:45					
10:00	Moments in Music: "Bitter Sweet"	Morgan Beatty, News	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15		Harry DeAngelis, Orch.		Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	War Information	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"		"Rhythm Front"; Orch.	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Lucky Millander's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	President Manuel Quezon's Birthday Celebration: Recorded	Glen Miller's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music; orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want		Day's End; music
11:45		Buddy Franklin's Orch.	News Service		Day's End; news

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ; Garden Talk	
7:15	'Commuters' Special'	Newscast	Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melodies	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety program; News	Music of Many Lands; Newscast; Morning Notes	"Morning Toast"; Fred and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45				Ruth Moss, Interviews	Howard Barlow's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Goin' Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	United War Fund	Meet the Band	Dramatization	
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor;	Mass. Nursing Council	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Wohl's Sophisticates"
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	for War Service	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	Musical Program	"Against the Storm";	"Yankee House Party";	"The Kaiser Boys"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Words and Music	Organ Recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk: Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	"Hollywood and Vine";	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Popular vocalists
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Sports Comments; News	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	"Khaki Serenade"	News Service
3:00	Hildegarde, Int.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee
3:15	Interviews	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee
3:45	Jobs for Victory	Musical Program	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	Del Castillo: "The Composers' Album.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee
4:15		Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee
4:45	Network Program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Kenneth Wilson, Organ.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Musical Program	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Mus. Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Cong. Sol Bloom	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Richard Sallinger, News
7:30	"Maudie's Diary"; dramatic sketch	Adrian and Alice, Songs	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob Hawk's Quiz Show	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45		Frontline Headlines		Paul Decker's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Thirty Minutes to Play"; music; talk	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith Willson's Orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor	Musical Program
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner			Civilian Defense; Music
8:30	Death Valley Days.	Organ Recital by Frederick Johnson	"Aldrich Family," Serial	"It Pays to Be Ignorant";	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Death Valley; news		"Aldrich Family," Serial	Howard-Shelton; quiz	"Dreamland Four"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Program	America's Town Meeting: "How Can We Solve the Rubber Problem?"	Music Hall; Bob Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; Lucille Ball; Igor Gorin, songs; orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen			"Chateau Hogan"; comedy; orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Town Meet.; Comedians			Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Morgan Beatty, comment	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; Billie Burke; Orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	"The First Line"	Harry Di Angeli's Orch.		Tommy Carlyn's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	U. S. Treasury Show	News Dramatization	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	News Dramatization	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen"
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You

Thousands of Steps in Boston Lead Straight to Coast Guard Recruiting Office

Politics Liven As Primaries Near in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—With the September primaries scheduled for the 15th—less than a month away, politics are picking up in New Hampshire. The campaign has been slow starting this year because there are no contests for a number of party nominations. The Democratic Congressional candidates, Councilor Thomas Murray of Manchester and Mayor Henry J. Proulx of Franklin, are without opposition. The same is the case with Democratic Gubernatorial candidate William J. Neal, Master of the State Grange. For the Senate post in the Democratic Party there is a contest between former Republican Governor Francis P. Murphy and Democratic National Committeeman Aivin Lucier. In the Republican ranks, Senator Styles Bridges and Representative Foster Stearns have opposition. A textile worker, Arthur J. Gruenler of Hillsborough, is opposing Senator Bridges. Nelson Cook of Antrim is running against Representative Stearns. Governor Blood is opposed by State Senate President William Cole of Derry. Chester Merrow of Ossipee, a former member of the State Legislature, is battling against Representative Jenks.

Power at Franklin?

The issue of whether to air sentiments against a petition for generation of power at the Franklin Falls, Flood Control dam is being turned over to the communities in the Merrimack Valley, below the dam. It is learned that the Governor has asked these communities to express their sentiments on the matter. It is pointed out that the generation of power at the Franklin Falls dam would tend to reduce the flood benefits of the project. In view of this it is felt that these communities involved should have a voice in any decision for or against the project. Many political observers are of the opinion that the State Administration would like to keep out of the matter, especially because of the fact that the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate is an advocate of Federal low-cost power and is the head of the organization petitioning for construction of the power project.

Concord Air Activity

Curtailment of civilian flying near the coast is proving to be a boon for such activities at the Concord Airport. The development of the local port as a training center has further been advanced by the fact that many fields have been taken over by the Army and Navy and as a result cannot be used for civilian purposes. So a number of Massachusetts flying services have moved into Concord and are joining hands with the Martin Flying Service in combining facilities. A large number of training planes are now located at the field, and it is expected that many civilian student fliers will be moving into the City.

'Bottleneck' Parts

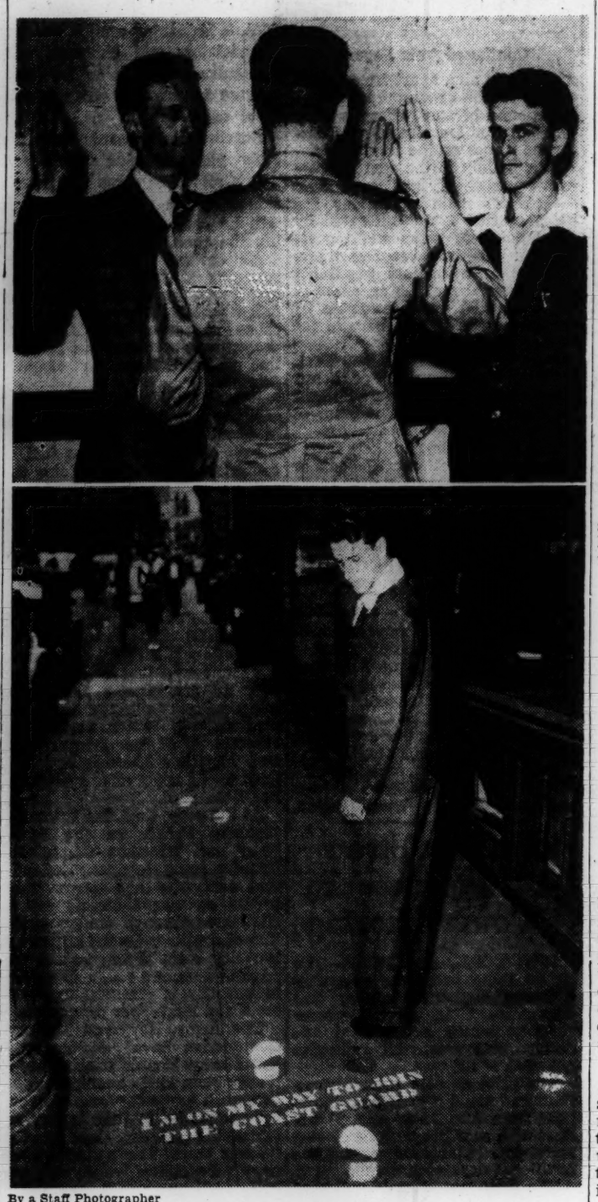
The Government is going to seek New Hampshire manufacturers who can produce a number of items important to the war program. On Sept. 14 a huge display on two trailer trucks will make the first of 21 stops in New England industrial centers at Manchester. By bringing examples of these "bottleneck" parts into industrial areas, it is hoped that industrialists—large and small—will see items that their plants are suited to produce. The Office of War Information says that the items are almost entirely made from metal and require precision machine work. In its tour into New England industrial centers, the exhibit on wheels will be accompanied by War Production Board representatives.

State Adds Autos

The State of New Hampshire is expected to add seven more automobiles to its new fleet of State-owned cars. Reversing the policy of recent years, the State has undertaken to once again maintain a fleet of cars. Eight cars have already been purchased and they are used through the State Travel Bureau, which co-ordinates the travel of all State departments. The cars being acquired can only be used by those State employees who individually would be eligible under OPA regulations. The Travel to purchase cars, tires, and gasoline Bureau siphons the travel money from the various State departments and then pays the cost of travel and the cost of operating the Bureau. While five cents a mile for each employee is drawn from the individual State departments, payment to various State employees for the use of their cars is on a sliding scale, depending upon the number of passengers carried. This means that when two employees travel in one car, something remains for the Travel Bureau after paying for the use of the car.

Keep the Statues

Gov. Robert O. Blood says that he and the other Chief Executives of the New England States are in accord that it is not time yet to melt down statues that are located in public places. The Governor feels that until all other sources of scrap metal have been exhausted, the statues of famous men, and other such public monuments, should be left where they are.



By a Staff Photographer

They Followed the Trail

Upper picture shows two men from a group of nearly 100 who were sworn into service at the Recruiting Office. Lower picture shows one of these men following the stenciled footprints.

White Footprints on Walks Swell Ranks of Coast Guard

Thousands of Bostonians, commuters, and visitors today found the words "Coast Guard" literally in their eyes, on their lips, and under their feet.

Footprints—man's size and in white paint—were found on sidewalks in strategic parts of the city, all headed in the direction of the Coast Guard recruiting office at 70 State Street, with the words interspersed, "I'm on my way to join the Coast Guard."

The prints and the words were stenciled by means of a paint spray gun as Coast Guard officers and men worked from 1 a. m. to 6 a. m. today to get the message before the public in one of the most striking methods ever used in Boston to boost recruiting.

Many at South Station

South Station, where crowds pass each day, claimed to be larger than those using any other railroad station in this part of the country, was prominently marked with the white footprints leading from all the station exists to the curb in Dewey Square. Almost none of the commuters today watched out for traffic, for all were scrutinizing the sidewalks to decipher the messages between the hurrying feet of the crowds.

The footprints led along Summer Street to Washington, where larger numbers were seen leading from the Tunnel exists there, and then along Newspaper Row to State Street, all pointing toward the recruiting office.

Still More to Come

Other footprints were left at Tremont and Boylston Streets, along the Common near the stand where War Bonds and Stamps are sold, past City Hall, and in other places. More are expected to be found tomorrow in other sections of the City.

Nearly 100 men were inducted into the Coast Guard at the recruiting station, and 200 applications were receive ' for service in the Temporary Reserve Beach Patrol, which has been opened to men with minor defects or who were past the age limits and therefore could not be admitted to the regular armed services.

Among the new members of the Coast Guard was Walter Rex Kinney, of Dorchester, who in 1936 went to Berlin as the youngest member of the American Olympic Swimming Team, which scored success in the Olympic Games there, defeating both Germany and Japan. The youth said that he was now going to return, he hoped, to help defeat Germany as he helped defeat the German swimming team in 1936.

CBS Buys Edison Station WEEI

"This is Station WEEI, formerly the Boston Edison Company station, now owned and operated by the Columbia Broadcasting System."

Local listeners tuned to Station WEEI today were hearing this announcement, effective yesterday, which proclaimed that WEEI is now owned outright by a national network. Thus, for the first time in its 28 years of operation, ownership of the station passes from local to outside interests.

Announcement of the sale of WEEI, which has been operated by CBS under lease since 1936, was made yesterday by James V. Toner, President of the Boston Edison Company.

Under the terms of the sale, which becomes effective on Aug. 31, WEEI will continue as key station of the New England network of CBS, and Columbia will continue to maintain its studios and offices in the Edison Building at 182 Tremont Street. The transmitter is located in Medford.

Station WEEI was the second largest station in Boston to receive a radiocast license, which was granted in September, 1924. It was first licensed to operate on 303 meters. It now operates on a wavelength of 508 meters.

The original 500-watt transmitter was located on the roof of the original Edison Building at 39 Boylston Street, with studios on the fifth floor. It had two operators then. Today, in its new offices and studios around the corner on Tremont Street, its personnel numbers approximately 100 to maintain the technical and program operations.

From the roof on Boylston Street, the transmitting facilities were next removed to a new 1,000-watt plant close to the Edgar power station in Weymouth, Mass. In 1937, the transmitter was moved to the present 5000-watt plant on the Medford marshes.

In its nearly three decades of operation, WEEI has developed many radio personalities, some of whom went on to network prominence. Among these are Jacques Renard, Bob Emery, Willie Morris, Harry Einstein (Parkyakakas), Morton Bowe, the DeMarco Sisters, Peg LaCentra, Knox Manning, Buddy Clark, Frank Gallup, and Ed Herlihy.

Among the "firsts" claimed by WEEI are:

First commercial network program relayed from WEAF, New York, Oct. 1, 1924.

First station to establish weather bureau of its own under E. Burton Rideout, on Aug. 1, 1925, still operated by Mr. Rideout.

First to establish shopping service for its listeners.

First to give news dispatches from the office of a local newspaper.

First to radiocast Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Panama's Imports

Panama is purchasing from neighboring countries much merchandise formerly imported from Europe and Asia. The United States accounted for $6,166,500, or 80 per cent, of total imports during the first three months of this year. Imports from all of North America during the quarter increased 35 per cent, compared with the similar period a year ago; Central America, 90 per cent; Caribbean countries, 125 per cent, and South America, 179 per cent.

Boston Group Presents Plan For Sales Tax

Charging that political expedience rather than sound fiscal policy has been, up to the present time, the dominant factor in shaping the federal tax bill as passed by the House, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today renews its demand for a general sales tax as the base of a three-point program to correct the "defects."

In a letter to the Senate Finance Committee which charged that the bill as passed by the House "possessed serious defects which are certain to impair our war effort and to injure our national economy unnecessarily," the Chamber asked that the country's wartime tax system be placed "on a sounder basis."

The Chamber's three-point plan, submitted by its Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures, calls for:

The Proposed Plan

1. The backbone of the new bill to be a general retail sales tax at graduated rates, depending upon whether the article purchased is a necessity or a luxury and with no exemptions.
2. The combined total of normal tax and surtax on corporations not to exceed 40 per cent.
3. The excess profits tax not to exceed 80 per cent unless there are provisions for immediate post-war refund of the excess and for reserves for inventory losses.

The financial strength of our business enterprises would be maintained by the adoption of these recommendations, the letter pointed out, and "better enable them to meet both the unprecedented demands now being made on them by the war effort and the difficult problems of transition after the war."

Two Points to Consider

Pointing out that the "yield of a sales tax would be large and immediate," the letter stresses that the "revenue secured from such a tax would remove the necessity for the drastic increases in individual income and corporation taxes which, as proposed in the bill, go far beyond the line of safety and in certain respects are strongly inflationary."

These increases seek an immediate yield at the expense of a long range yield, the letter adds, pointing out that the "situation is not so desperate as to require destruction of the productive resources of our nation."

The sales tax would spread the war cost over the widest possible base, the letter states. "It would be a most effective measure in siphoning off excess purchasing power and thus checking inflation. It is the acme of pay-as-you-go taxation."

The Unemployment Factor

The most important postwar problem, continues the letter, "is that of minimizing the unemployment which might arise during a period of demobilization and industrial readjustment, and which might have serious and far-reaching effects on our whole industrial and political system.

"If private industry is to be sufficiently strong to maintain adequate employment during the readjustment period, wartime taxing policies must be such as will not greatly deplete the financial resources of our industrial concerns.

"The most important means of preventing serious unemployment after the war is to place business concerns in a position to expend funds on deferred maintenance, rehabilitation of plant, restoration of peacetime production and embarkation on new ventures. Funds for such purposes will not be available if business is not permitted to set them aside as reserves from wartime profits, or if new capital cannot be attracted by a prospect of reasonable returns for the risks involved."

Robert Gardiner Wilson

Robert Gardiner Wilson, who passed on yesterday at his home in Dorchester, Mass., was the father of Judge Robert Gardiner Wilson of Suffolk Probate Court and a retired shoe manufacturer. He was for many years associated with Perkins Linscott Company, on Summer Street, Boston. Then, until his retirement several years ago, he was Treasurer of the Linscott-Tyler-Wilson Company, with offices in Boston and plant at Rochester, N. H.

For 56 years Mr. Wilson had been an Odd Fellow, and for 43 years a Mason. He was successively Master of Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; High Priest of St. Paul's Chapter, R. A. M.; Illustrious Master of Boston Council, R. & S. M., and Eminent Commander of Boston Commandery, K. T. In 1916-1917 he served as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, and was Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts in 1914, and Senior Grand Deacon in 1915. He also held active membership in the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association and Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he was a trustee.

Ore Moving by Air

Rubber tire shortage is pronounced in Sweden. In fact, it is so serious that about $2,850,000 are to be spent for an aerial transport system for the movement of iron ore from the mines to the smelters. The aerial system is to cover a distance of about 620 miles. The system is to begin at the Kristineberg mining district and terminate at Skellefted, where there is a railway connection.

Buckminster Taken Over By Army for the Duration

War Activities in New England

Army Takes Over Buckminster—Another famous Boston hostelry went over to the armed forces for the duration when the Buckminster Hotel in Kenmore Square was taken over by the Army for use by soldiers of the First Service Command.

Army condemnation proceedings to convert the structure to military use were approved by Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey yesterday.

A deputy United States marshal today notified the 6 permanent residents of the hotel to vacate, though some of the guests have made their home there for a score of years. Only one exception is made in the general order to vacate. That is the tenancy of the Yankee Network, which operates the WNAC studios on the property, it is understood.

Ironically, the eviction proceedings affect 15 Naval officers who have been living there. Owner and Manager Morel L. Peterson offered the hotel to the Army or Navy immediately after Pearl Harbor.

More About Sergeant Hero — It was disclosed yesterday that Sergeant Robert G. Lee, hero of the Army plane crash, at Peru, Mass., last Saturday, carried seven of his companions from the burning wreck instead of four as announced earlier.

In presenting the Soldier's Medal for extraordinary heroism to the youth at a Pittsfield, Mass., hospital, Brig. Gen. Elbridge G. Chapman, Commanding the Airborne Command, hinted that further honors would be bestowed on Sergeant Lee.

The Secretary of War would have come if able, the General told Sergeant Lee, adding that he hoped he would have the opportunity of honoring the soldier in a formal parade before his own comrades in the near future.

Sergeant Lee had more good news yesterday when he was told that his mother, Mrs. Hazel G. Lee of Mount Gilead, Ohio, was on her way to Pittsfield to remain with her son until he is well on the way to recovery.

Army-Navy E for Jenkins Bros. —The Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production was presented at noon today to Jenkins Bros., Bridgeport, Conn.

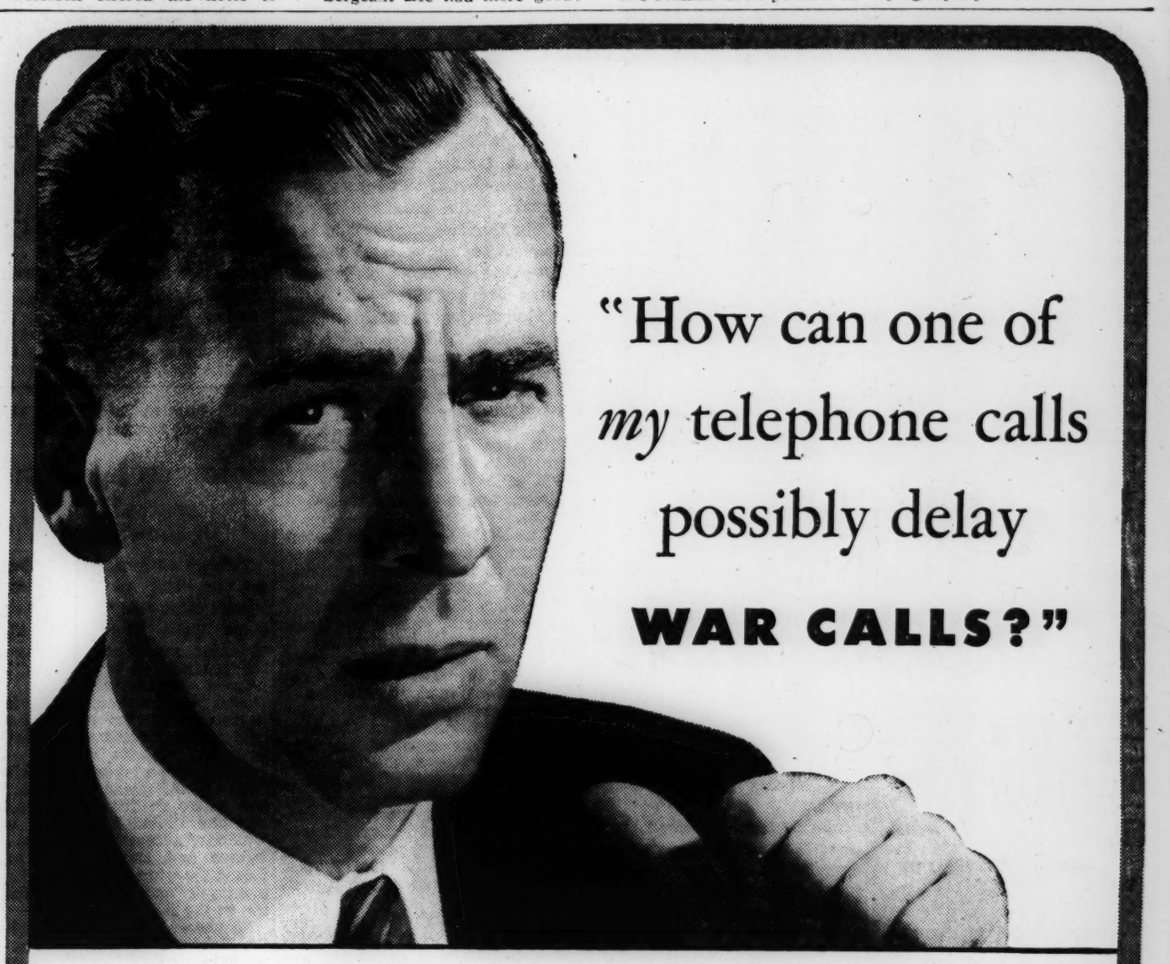
With employees and members of their families looking on, the pennant symbolizing excellence in production was unfurled by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. N. (retired). Other speakers were Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut; Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport; B. J. Lee, plant Vice-President, and Farnham Yardley, President of Jenkins Bros. Lowell Thomas, radio commentator, was master of ceremonies.

The Jenkins Bros. plant is devoted entirely to war production, according to recent announcement, with valves made in the Bridgeport plant found in ships and the air service, as well as in almost every new plant for the production of war essentials.

Army Test Firing — The United States Coast Guard has notified all mariners that Army test-gun firing will be conducted, weather conditions permitting, in the vicinity of Salisbury Beach, from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. eastern war time during the period from Aug. 21 to Aug. 31 inclusive, when the area is clear of shipping.

Water Aids Sweden

Use of hydroelectric power has been of inestimable value in efficiently maintaining the railway system of Sweden during the war emergency with its severe shortage of coal. Electrification of the Swedish State Railways has been developing rapidly since 1915.



HERE'S ONE WAY, SIR

A switchboard or dial equipment can handle only a given number of telephone calls at one time. Let's say 100, for example. When 100 calls are using it, the 101st call is delayed until one of the other calls is ended. Too often, nowadays, that 101st call is a war call. It has to wait because a large proportion of those typical 100 calls are long social calls . . . people calling friends, neighbors, relatives, making appointments . . . doing all the normal things for which people use the telephone liberally.

WHY NOT ADD MORE EQUIPMENT ?

Well, that would solve the problem, and we wouldn't have to bother you about making fewer and briefer telephone calls. But switchboards and telephone lines take lots of copper, rubber, tin, lead and other materials needed now for war. So we can't build enough switchboards and lines. Even though the essential use of the telephone continues to grow rapidly, in most instances the present equipment has to handle all the calls. That is why we have to ask you please to reduce your non-essential long distance calls and to make all calls briefer . . . so that war calls won't be delayed.

"MAY I SAY A FEW WORDS, PLEASE?"

"I'd like to say 'Thank You' to everybody who has been making fewer and briefer telephone calls. It's a little difficult to explain to people how their calls can delay war calls . . . but they've responded graciously. . . . That has helped us to put war calls through faster. We know what that means to Uncle Sam."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Commandos Battle Nazis in Raid on Dieppe

Continued from Page 1

issued terse periodic communiqués regarding the conflict.

Canadians made up the majority of the strong forces that drove across the Channel to Dieppe, 50-odd miles from Beachy Head, the nearest point in England, and 100 miles from Paris.

Announcements from United States Army and Allied combined operations headquarters disclosed that Americans, British special service troops, and the Fighting French all were in action.

The Americans, especially chosen from a host of volunteers as the first American fighting men to set foot on the continent of an embattled Europe since 1917, proudly wore the title "Rangers"—after the famous Rogers' Rangers whose exploits made history in the French and Indian War of American Colonial days 180 years ago.

First announced fruits of the raid were destruction of a six-gun German battery and an ammunition dump by troops who landed on the right flank, accomplished their mission, and were re-embarked by the British Navy, which ferried all the forces across to France.

On the left flank, the Canadians first were repulsed by strong German opposition, but bounded back to carry the beach by assault while their comrades were pushing tanks ashore in the center for the main thrust, which a noon announcement said still was continuing.

Landings were accomplished at every point selected in advance in a carefully planned, closely secret operation that American officers of all services helped to arrange.

Eagerness to call this a second front, a real invasion, was cooled by repeated BBC broadcasts stressing the "limited and temporary" character of the action and declaring "it had nothing to do with military decisions which have been taken in Moscow recently."

A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in a radiocast to the United States said there were at least three separate landings and that the fighting still was going on.

"I think it safe to say this raid is more than an attempt to destroy gun emplacements and blow up ammunition dumps," the correspondent stated. "It looks very much as though the Allies wanted to find out just how tough the Germans are in France and just how good our troops are."

Observers on the British shore said there were more aircraft than ever before seen and heard over the Channel, as bombers and fighters shuttled across to assault or reload. Indicating the size of the present operation, it was recalled on at least one previous occasion 1,000 fighters participated in a sweep across the Channel.

The raid, first announced at 6:45 a. m. (1:45 a. m., Eastern War Time), was still continuing at 3:30 p. m. when a supplementary communiqué was issued.

After that, as the mists burned away and a fine, fair day developed, persons on the British shore still could hear the heartening sounds of offensive battle.

Not Second Front, Authorities Warn

Informed quarters cautioned, however, that for all the broad participation of troops, tanks, naval guns, and planes, the raiding forces probably would be withdrawn when they had achieved their objectives.

Their objectives obviously were extensive, since it was the first time landing parties have used tanks.

The objects appeared to be these: To test the enemy's defense organization and to test Allied plans for landing and the RAF ability to cover a big landing force.

Additionally, it was bound to disclose disposition of German troops and equipment in the cross-Channel area that once was a vacation resort but now is a nest of Nazi fortifications.

In warning the French public that the raid was not an invasion, the British Radio cautioned them not to rise in support of the Allies until they should be given the word, lest there be a repetition of the tragic St. Nazaire battle, in which French patriots battled the Nazis for days after British Commandos had withdrawn and drew stern reprisals from the Germans.

The German Radio, in disclosing the attack, said hundreds of Commandos had been killed in the first few hours of the operation.

Ten hours after the attack began the German DNB agency reported that it had ended in debacle, and that since afternoon "there was not a single armed British, American, or Canadian left on the European continent."

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by German troops, the agency said, and the Allied losses in men and materiel was "very high and cannot be surveyed."

DNB reported that several transport ships were sunk or set afire before they reached the coast.

The allied attack was aimed at the town and harbor of Dieppe and developed on both sides of the town, the Germans reported.

Heavy Fortifications Reported at Dieppe

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 19

The nature of the coast around Dieppe, at the western approaches to the Strait of Dover and less than 100 miles from Paris, is indicative of the difficult and daring nature of the Allied raid there today.

There are long stretches of open beach and ground before anyone coming from the sea can reach cover.

Continental sources — some neutral, some Axis—have reported for some time past that the Dieppe area was heavily fortified, with many airdromes behind long-range coastal guns and much smaller artillery.

There, as elsewhere along the French coast, these sources have reported extensive German land mine fields and hidden forts in a strip 25 miles or more in width.

Nazis Advance:

Pressure Growing Around Stalingrad

While Moscow dispatches told of increasing Nazi pressure in the Don Bend and Caucasus battles and of the arrival of fresh German troops, London sources reported that the Germans had made additional progress toward Stalingrad.

The Germans were said to have reached but not crosssed the Don River in the Kalach sector, only 50 miles west of Stalingrad.

Moscow dispatches said the Russians were fighting back fiercely. One Soviet communiqué declared that Hitler was draining Western Europe for the new fighting men required in the East.

In addition to falling back in the Don Bend, the Russians gave ground in the region of Pyatigorsk, 170 miles southeast of the destroyed and abandoned Maikop oil fields.

The Nazi drive down the Rostov-Baku rail line across the Caucasus had as its next apparent objective beyond Pyatigorsk and Mineralyne Vody the rail junction town of Georgievsk, only a few miles beyond the Nazi spearheads.

Grozny, center of the Grozny oil field, lies 130 miles southeast along the railway, and the Caspian is 100 miles beyond Grozny.

In the northwestern Caucasus, the Russians reported repulsing German attacks in the Krasnodar area 60 miles east of the port of Novorossisk.

The Germans, meanwhile, asserted that despite heavy losses, Russian troops had renewed strong attacks on the Rzhev and Vyazma Fronts, northwest and southwest of Moscow.

The Nazi High Command declared the Russians were lashing out in "serried masses," but reported the onslaught "broken by the tireless attacks of German infantry and tank divisions in cooperation with the Luftwaffe. . . ."

A German communiqué said the Russian Air Force also made "nuisance raids" which caused a number of alarms in East and West Prussia Tuesday night.

AEF in Egypt:

New Contingents For Desert War

The arrival in Egypt of fresh contingents of United States Army troops, including ground staffs for American Air Force squadrons operating in the desert and other units, was officially announced in Cairo last night.

New arrivals brought the first of the new type United States Army helmets seen in the Middle East.

The troops arrived as the United States air forces extended their participation in the desert war to include medium-bomber raids and fresh successes of American heavy bombers were announced.

Middle East headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces announced that American-operated medium bombers had been used for the first time in an attack on Matruh. This attack coincided with raids by heavy bombers on harbor installations at Tobruk and shipping in the Mediterranean.

Associated Press

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander

Former Commander in Burma named to succeed Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as British Commander in Chief in the Middle East.

Solomon Islands:

Japanese Hint Of U. S. Success

Indirect confirmation of American successes in the Solomon Islands came today from the Japanese radio. The Tokyo commentator made no reference to the progress of the fighting but warned significantly that the United States onslaught might lead to further attacks on Japanese-held territory "or even on Japan herself."

Meanwhile a report to Auckland from a New Zealand correspondent somewhere in the South Pacific said the United States had won "sufficient successes" at sea to reinforce and supply the assault troops for what may be weeks or months of "extremely bitter" fighting in the islands.

"Japanese units which were in the Solomons at the opening of operations either have been sunk or have fled to the Caroline Islands," said this dispatch to the New Zealand Press Association.

Warships Sunk:

British Lose 4 In Mediterranean

Malta has received vital supplies, brought by a convoy which made a hectic voyage under heavy attack to the Mediterranean stronghold at a cost of four British warships, the British Admiralty announced in London.

The antiaircraft cruiser Cairo and the destroyer Foresight were sunk in addition to the aircraft carrier Eagle and the cruiser Manchester, loss of which had been announced previously.

Swarms of Axis aircraft and many submarines attacked the convoy in a battle which started east of Gibraltar on Aug. 11 and continued through Aug. 13.

While British losses were considerable, punishment inflicted on the enemy was high, the Admiralty said. It was announced that 66 enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed and that it is extremely probable many others were lost.

There also were some losses of merchantmen in the convoy, but on this point the Admiralty said a large proportion of the convoy reached Malta.

Raider at Sea:

U. S. Vessel Sunk In South Atlantic

First confirmation of reports that a German surface raider was now loose in the South Atlantic came today when the Navy released stories of survivors of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel. At the same time, it was announced at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, that a United States bomber sank an Axis submarine in Brazilian waters where five ships of the biggest South American country were torpedoed recently.

Survivors of the American ship said at an Atlantic port that the German ship, obscured by the darkness, appeared to be a five-hatch cargo ship.

The survivors said that in addition to 10 salvos from the raider's guns, their ship also took three and possibly four torpedoes before it went down.

The attack took place in mid-July off the west coast of Africa.

Sinking of two British ships off the north coast of South America, announced Tuesday, brought the Associated Press tabulation of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic to 436. The American ship sunk by the raider, was not included in the tabulation since the attack took place in the Eastern Atlantic.

Aleutians:

Japanese Airfield On Kiska Doubted

Advices from Anchorage, Alaska said it was believed that the Japanese had been unable to establish landing fields on the islands of the outer Aleutians. This belief apparently was due in the main to the failure of American bomber pilots to encounter landbased aerial opposition in their raids on Kiska and other Japanese-held islands.

An officer of the Army Air Force said the Japanese were using single-float seaplane fighters based neither on carriers nor on land, but this apparently was the total extent of their air defense.

Reasons for the enemy's failure to build usable runways either on the Kiska beaches on in the rocky uplands are in doubt, inasmuch as it is known the attempt has been made.

In announcing that a United States submarine had sunk a Japanese cruiser or destroyer in the western Aleutians, the Navy said that conditions made it impossible to determine an exact identification of the ship destroyed.

Flensburg Hit:

Nazi U-Boat Center Target for RAF

Flensburg, the Nazi submarine and shipbuilding center almost at the Danish border, was the chief target of Royal Air Force bombers Tuesday night in their second night in a row over northern Germany. A British air ministry communiqué said four of the raiders were missing.

The Air Ministry also announced that Americans of the Eagle Squadron and Canadians and British pilots had made a series of small raids, ranging from the Le Havre area along the French coast to Dieppe and touching at Abbeville and Ostend. Apparently these were reconnaissance operations for the Commando raid.

Hawaiian Senator Free in Flag Case

HILO, T. H., Aug. 19 (AP)—The case against Sanji Abe, Territorial Senator charged with illegal possession of a Japanese flag, was dismissed on grounds that the alleged offense had not been defined at the time of his arrest Aug. 2. General military orders under which possession of an enemy flag is unlawful were issued Aug. 8.

Mr. Abe, of Japanese ancestry, was elected to the Hawaiian Sennate in 1940 and gave up his dual citizenship the same month. Born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1895, he had served two years with the Hilo police.

He said the flag was found among some stage property at a theater of which he was part owner. He added he had never purchased a Japanese flag.

German Appeal

Recorded by CBS

Gauleiter Spränger has appealed to the twice-bombed people of Mainz not to be shaken even by "the hardest blows," the British Radio reported today in a broadcast recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station, which said:

"After the havoc caused by recent RAF raids on the Ruhr and other parts of Germany, the Nazis have found it necessary to bolster up the morale of the workers with pep talks.

"To the people of Mainz, heavily raided for two nights running, Gauleiter Spränger has issued a proclamation, and in it he urges them not to be shaken even by what he calls 'the hardest blows.'"

C.&O. Maintains Dividend Despite Profit Declines

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, despite profit declines from a year ago, maintained its 75-cent dividend rate by declaring that amount payable Oct. 1 to holders of Sept. 8. This brought 1942 payments to $2.25.

At the same time, the road announced July net profit was $2,024,226 against $3,298,011 the same month of 1941, bringing seven months' net to $13,855,355 against $18,522,079 the same period last year, when taxes were less.

United Allied Plans Tested In New Raids

Continued from Page 1

ment of its aim, apart from a reference in the communiqué to the destruction of an artillery battery and ammunition dump by Commando troops on the right flank.

It is plainly in the center, however—presumably at Dieppe itself—that the main operations are being carried out as indicated by the landing of tanks and reports of tank battles in progress there.

There is a distinct possibility that this raid may be an effort to aid the anti-U-boat campaign by destroying the U-boat base in the harbor of Dieppe.

It is well known that the Nazis built a large number of heavy bombproof concrete covered berths for their U-boats at a number of points along French coasts.

It is by no means unlikely therefore that destruction of U-boats or the U-boat base is among the raid's objectives.

Raid on Flensburg

It is significant in this connection that the RAF raid on Germany was directed against Flensburg where, according to the Air Ministry communiqué, there are submarine and shipbuilding yards.

This is the first time American forces have participated in a Commando raid. The "Rangers," American equivalent of the Commandos, have been training for some time with British Commandos.

British combined operations officers are known to have a high opinion of these American Rangers.

Rains Ease Stress Of Japanese In Power Shortage

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast yesterday a Tokyo dispatch asserting that Japan faced an electric power shortage which necessitated additional shut-downs on industries not vital to the war.

The dispatch said recent heavy rains had made it possible to postpone from Aug. 14 to Aug. 21 the start of a new program of closing nonessential plants for two or three additional days each month.

The word "additional" indicated that some reduction already has occurred, but its extent was not specified.

Japanese industry, which depends largely on water power to run its plants, periodically faces power shortages when the rains are subnormal. Such a shortage occurred in January, 1940, and, coupled with a coal shortage due to use of shipping for the China war, caused partial industrial stoppage that kept more than 1,000,000 workers idle for a week or more in the Osaka area.

Midsummer drought, such as is indicated by the Berlin dispatch, might develop into a serious setback for Japan's war effort, not merely curtailing supplies of electricity for the munitions plants but damaging the second rice crop normally produced in the southern prefectures.

Deserting Seamen Become Problem

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19 (AP)—United States Judge W. Calvin Chesnut was faced Aug. 18 with a question, for which it was claimed there was no precedent, of whether a foreign seaman in this country should be deported to his own country, now occupied by the Axis, or to the provisional seat of his Government in Exile.

Opposing the plan of U. S. Immigration Authorities to deport Greek Seaman Stamatis Nikolaou Moraitis, to London, the defendant's attorney said such foreign seamen are placed into "manpools" and "impressed into merchant marine service."

Western Maryland's New Dean of Women

WESTMINSTER, Md., Aug. 19 (AP)—Appointment of Miss Katherine Kennedy Carmichael as Dean of Women at Western Maryland College to succeed Dean Bertha S. Adkins was announced today by President Fred G. Holloway.

Miss Carmichael, graduated from Birmingham Southern College, did graduate work in English at Vanderbilt University, taught at Vanderbilt and Texas State College for Women, serving as Assistant Dean of Women at the latter institution.

Miss Adkins, native of Salisbury, Md., and Alumna of Western Maryland, was Dean for five years, resigning to take a similar post at Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.

State-Wide Rationing Looms On Dozen Major Commodities

Continued from Page 1

OPA is launching a rigid checkup on violators and chiselers, with particular attention to be given to race tracks and other amusement areas.

Beaches, amusement parks and other places outside of cities to which motorists drive for relaxation or amusement in normal times will be covered by spotters during the checkup.

All automobiles showing extra rationing stickers or no stickers at all will be checked. Repeaters will be notified by OPA to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for illegal use of gasoline allowed them for essential driving.

Enforcement officials said the campaign would have to be started in about a dozen places.

Fuel oil—There will be fuel oil control along the East Coast this fall and winter, but the method of rationing has not yet been decided. Home rationing may still not be necessary, but officials are agreed that the winter fuel oil supply in the East will be definitely less than normal.

War profits—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has announced that he would propose an amendment to the tax bill placing a ceiling of 5 or 6 per cent on war profits realized by contractors of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. This limit would apply after other taxes had been paid.

At the same time, the Price Adjustment Boards of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission issued a joint statement declaring that excesssive and unreasonable profits on war contracts can be eliminated through the renegotiation of contracts for the purpose of lowering costs. It emphasized that an allowance of a reasonable profit to industry is essential to obtain more and larger war production.

The Army, Navy and Maritime Commission have separate Price Adjustment Boards functioning in Washington. These boards work together in assigning war contracting companies to that agency for which the company does most of its war work. The assigned company renegotiates before only one price adjustment unit, and settlements thus reached will be made on behalf of all agencies concerned.

The renegotiation program has been necessitated, not by any desire of American industry to reap undue profits out of the war, but by the lack of foreknowledge, when contracts were let, of what the costs of a new war product would be under conditions as they prevail today. The program is, therefore, a tribute to the ability of American industry to reduce unit cost to unforeseen levels through mass production, production efficiency and progressive technology.

Big steel—The wages of some 300,000 workers in "Big Steel" will shortly go up 5½ cents an hour and the operating companies are offering no objection. They made that clear at a hearing before the War Labor Board and asked only that the raise should not be retroactive to February. The amount of this increase follows that approved for "Little Steel" by the WLB several weeks ago.

The companies affected are Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Columbia Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, National Tube Company, and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Dutch Ships Tied

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Dutch seamen and officers seeking improved working conditions and postwar social security have tied up Netherlands shipping on both the East and West Coasts after four months of fruitless negotiations with their Government.

The action was disclosed yesterday when the International Transport Workers Federation notified the Netherlands Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Shipping at its New York office that 500 Dutch mariners had voted Monday night to refuse to take their ships to sea until an agreement was reached.

Union spokesmen said the move should not be considered a strike, asserting that the affected vessels—the number of which was not announced—would be loaded, worked and serviced as heretofore and that nothing would be done to interfere with shifting them within American harbors.

Increase of Jobless In Over-54 Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Despite increased hiring of workers of all ages as a result of the war, the proportion of persons over 54 in the ranks of the unemployed has increased during the last two years, the Work Projects Administration reported today.

Persons at that age group constituted 20 per cent of the total number of jobless last May against 14 per cent in May, 1940, the report said, although military inductions caused the recent large gains in employment to fall among workers under 20 or over 35.

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Baku Oil Supplies Under Threat of Axis

Four channels of invasion open — Possibility of a pincer movement is seen in strategy.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapidity with which the German forces have been overrunning the Northern Caucasus raises the possibility of an early attempt to capture the large oil fields of Baku.

There are four ways in which Germany could attempt to invade Baku. The first possibility would be to attack it from the northwest, after pushing straight across the Northern Caucasus—a distance of 600 miles from Kerch to Makhach Kala on the Caspian Sea.

From there the German war machine would have to cover an additional 250 miles to reach Baku. This road goes through Daghestan the "land of the mountains," covered with virgin forests and jungle.

By this way the German armies would have to pass through Derbent on the Caspian Sea. There the mountains of the Caucasus come so close to the shores that this place commands the entry to Baku. Without a fleet on the blue Caspian Sea as a protection in the rear, this shore route offers great advantages to defenders.

The Germans might attempt to force the few passes of the Caucasus which would bring them from the plains north of the Caucasus through the mountains into the valley of the Kura which opens toward the east and Baku.

1861 Military Road

The Georgian military road leads from Ordzhonikidze in the north through the Krestovaya pass to Tiflis, Capital of Georgia. This road, built in 1861, goes through dense forests, otherwise inaccessible narrow valleys and reaches an altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet in the range of the Caucasus.

The Germans have not tackled Swizerland. If they attempt to invade the Caucasus Mountains they will enter a super-Switzerland.

The third route to Baku leads from the Black Sea ports of Batum and Poti to Tiflis, and from there through the open Azerbaijan with few natural obstacles to Baku. The southwestern slopes of the Caucasus follow the eastern shores of the Black Sea from Novorossisk to Poti for a distance of close upon 300 miles. Subtropical dense forests and deep valleys make a penetration of the Caucasus very difficult. Three mountain ranges parallel to the coast of the Black Sea, very rugged and in altitudes up to 4,000 feet, protect the Georgian territory to the east.

An attack upon Batum and Poti would require naval operations in the Black Sea. While no further natural obstacles are to be met with in the Rion Valley from the Black Sea to Kutaisi, the Caucasus terrain would protect the additional 130 miles from Kutaisi to Tiflis.

An attack upon Baku from the south, namely Iran, or from the highlands of Armenia is highly improbable.

Possible Pincers Movement

The danger which alone could threaten Baku in outflanking the Russian main army, which could circumvent protection by the mountain wall of the Caucasus as well as by the Black Sea and Caspian Sea could come from Turkish territory. From the Turkish border city of Kars in East Antolia a pincer movement against Azerbaijan could be started. Towards the north the Russian Leninakan and Tiflis are near. The Kura valley can be reached by shortcuts through the numerous river valleys leading to the valley from the south.

In World War I the third Turkish Army under Turkish leaders attacked Russia from Erzerum with the intention of capturing Tiflis. This campaign failed completely and 80,000 Turks were lost as a result of an imperfectly organized attack.

Border adjustments in 1917 gave Turkey the former Russian stronghold of Kars and other territories which have brought Turkey much nearer to the Caucasus than before 1914. The Turkish border is a distance of only 234 miles from Tiflis and connected by rail with this city as well as with Baku.

On the Black Seat coast Trebizond is the best Turkish harbor in close distance of Russian Batum.

Relations With Turkey

Turkey is more than a neighbor to the peoples of the Caucasus. Half a million Circassians who are Mohammedans and many Georgians have settled in Turkey while the Trebizond region is populated by Kurds whose territorial ambitions had been satisfied by the cession of the former Russian territory of Vice and its neighborhood.

Soviet Russia has been particularly anxious to remove all friction between itself and Turkey. It helped Turkey in the latters' fight for liberation in the early '20s and thus laid down the bases of Turkish friendship with Soviet Russia.

Turkey protects the rear of the most important and vulnerable Russian flank. The Caucasus is organized into the North Caucasus District and the three Trancaucasian Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. The whole Caucasus region with an area of 137,000 square miles has a population of 16,000,000 evenly distributed over the three territories first mentioned. Only Armenia has a smaller population of 1,600,000 millions. The people of Azerbaijan are Mohammedans. In the north live the Cossacks while different Caucasus people among them the most important Georgians populate the other republics.

The importance of oil in the Caucasus is so great that all other mineral resources of manganese and copper as well as the agricultural districts and the fish of the Caspian Sea dwindle to unimportance.

By a Staff Artist

In the Battle for Oil

Blackened section of map is that occupied by Germans. Extended arrows show direction of possible attempts to gain Baku: (1) North of the Caucasus. (2) Through the Caucasus passes. (3) From the Black Sea ports south of the range. (4) From Turkey.

[Detailed map of strategic area of Caucasus: First Page, Section Section.]

Monarchists Active in Spain; Bomb Plot Laid to Foes

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 19 (AP)—The explosion of a time-bomb outside the Basilica de Begona at Bilbao, Spain, Aug. 17, was interpreted here yesterday as an action designed to discourage, if not thwart, a Monarchist plan to place Juan, 28-year-old son of the late King Alfonso, on the throne of Spain.

Advices to the Swiss press said the injured numbered from 60 to 200 but that the Spanish Minister of War, Gen. José Varela, had left the church sooner than the others and was beyond range of the explosion. The bomb evidently was timed to go off as attendants were emerging from a service attended by many Carlists, an important Monarchist political faction.

Unconfirmed reports said several persons were killed. The dispatches did not say whether any arrests had been made.

Spanish friends believed the attack was directed against General Varela by anti-Monarchists who feared he would shortly propose to Generalissimo Francisco Franco that the Monarchy be restored.

Juan now is in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Carlist leader Iturmendi, one of those who attended the service, escaped injury.

Up until 1936 the Carlists had their own candidate for the Spanish crown, the elderly head of the Don Carlos branch of the Spanish Bourbons, who passed in Vienna that year. Many of his followers since have accepted Juan.

The Spanish Council of Ministers meets Aug. 30 and leading Monarchists have heard that General Varela hopes to head a delegation advocating the restoration immediately before the Council. General Varela, long a stanch Royalist, recently married the daughter of a leading Carlist.

His Monarchist colleagues say he believes the time is now at hand for a royal ruler who would inspire the people to greater unity of purpose and thus help remedy Spain's critical economic condition.

Juan, speaking to his Monarchist followers in Rome last winter, declared that if he were to become King one of his first acts would be to draft a formula for release of hundreds of former Republicans imprisoned since the Civil War.

Opponent of Vichy Arrives in England

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Fighting French Government has announced here that Felix Gouin, former member of the French Chamber of Deputies and "unswerving opponent of the Vichy Government and of collaboration with Germany," has arrived in England.

The announcement gave no details of his trip, but declared he had come to give Gen. de Gaulle "a full account of the trend of opinion and latest developments in France."

M. Gouin was one of 80 Deputies who voted against the dissolution of the French Republic in July, 1940, and one of three lawyers who defended Former Premier Léon Blum at the Riom trial. He last saw M. Blum in prison three months ago.

U. S. Rangers Were Trained Secretly

AT THE UNITED STATES RANGERS BATTALION SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—The United States Rangers, Uncle Sam's new brand of fighting men who joined anadian, British and Fighting French Commandos today in the first AEF invasion of Hitler's Europe, had been training secretly for weeks under the tutelage of their seasoned British partners.

Their mentors are men who toss hand grenades across the dinner table and casually jump, 20-foot cliffs, and their American pupils have been taught to combine with such abilities the sunning of the Indian.

They have climbed 4,000-foot mountains through forests never before penetrated by man.

They have been on speed marches of 36 miles in half a day time and again.

They have practiced beach landings while rifle and machine-gun fire bored holes through the paddles of the men manning the boats.

On one practice they rowed in a collapsible canvas boat to a landing on a beach where traced bullets from a British Bren gun came so close that they were almost able to reach out and touch them.

Land mines and grenades splattered them with mud and water. Rifle tracer bullets singed by so close that one punctured a mess kit slung from a Ranger's belt. Another nicked the guard off a bayonet atop one soldier's pack.

Earlier in their training a hand grenade had landed, fuse smoking, in one Ranger boat. Private Clayton Schooley of Munsing, Mich., picked up the sizzling bomb and with a shout of "overboard!" flung it into the water.

He didn't know its explosive charge had been extracted.

Wrestling and ju jitsu are after-dinner pastimes at the camp.

Often the boys ignored the stairway in the castle where they had their headquarters. They'd just grab a rope on the third floor and "absail down."

"Absailing" is the simple device of looping a rope around your leg and letting yourself drop as fast as your leg can withstand it.

American 'Rangers' In Hitler's Europe

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 19

The Rangers, first members of the AEF to invade Hitler's Europe, take their name from Rogers' Rangers, an eighteenth century version of the modern Commandos, a militia outfit raised by an American frontier soldier, Robert Rogers, in the Seven Years War.

Under Rogers' daring leadership in the campaigns around Lake George in upper New York State, those early-day Rangers became known for their courage and endurance—the traits for which their namesakes now are chosen.

Rogers led his men in the Montreal campaign of 1760.

Later, Rogers was sent to take possession of the northwestern posts, including what is now Detroit.

Nazis in Norway Get Invasion Scare

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Advices reaching the Norwegian Government-in-Exile here declare German forces in Norway experienced an "invasion scare" when a British convoy was recently sighted off the Trondheim coast.

It was said the Germans occupied the Trondheim telephone exchange and locked the operators in a room where they were held overnight.

Many followers of Pro-Nazi Premier Vidkun Quisling removed their party emblems, burned confidential papers and hurriedly left town amid fears of a British attack.

The British convoy presumably was en route to northern Russia.

Federal Executive Pay Roll at New High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Employment in the Executive Branch of Government reached 2,207,754 at the end of June, an increase of 140,881 during the month, the Civil Service Commission reported today.

The War Department added 81,444 civilian employees, bringing its total to 824,698. The Navy added 33,811 workers, making its staff total 449,826.

Europe Sees Early Winter

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 19 (AP)—Signs of an unusually early winter have been reported from Central and Northern Europe, giving rise to widespread concern over the continent's inadequate fuel supplies.

Newspapers reaching here brought reports of early frosts in villages of northern Sweden. In the region of Taasjoe potato plants were nipped by frost and the growth of grain was retarded. In the Province of Jämtland, a Stockholm dispatch stated, extensive damage was done to crops by snow.

Storks on their southern migration from Germany already have reached Marseille in large numbers, other dispatches stated. In suburbs of Bern leaves are beginning to fall.

Fuel is a vital concern to many European nations, with indications there will be considerably less than a normal supply of coal. Germany and occupied countries have had heatless days in previous war winters, and prospects are that fuel rationing will be more stringent than ever to conserve scanty supplies.

Shortage of labor to work Polish mines and transport difficulties were held responsible for coal shortages. An important factor was the use of tremendous quantities of coal by German war industries to manufacture gasoline and rubber.

Italy, to save coal, will close its resort season Aug. 31, when though September is one of the best months at Italian beaches. Italian householders have been warned by the Government there will be less coal this winter.

Sweden's coal imports have been so inadequate, Stockholm dispatches stated, that the Government is undertaking the biggest timber-cutting program in the country's history. Efforts are being made to recruit 32,000 additional laborers to work in forests and the transport services.

Camphor Tree Test In East Arranged

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 19 (AP)—California camphor trees may help to replace the United States supply of camphor and camphor oil, formerly imported from Japan and Italy.

Horticulturists are shipping an entire camphor tree — root, branches and leaves—to an Eastern factory for determination of their camphor oil content. The leaves will go in an iced container to preserve their oil.

The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden will arrange for school children to collect camphor seeds as they ripen, and propagation of a million seedlings is planned.

"Japan has enjoyed a practical world monopoly on the production of natural camphor," said Monroe C. Kidder, Director of Drug and Oil Plant Development under auspices of the State Department of Education and the California Polytechnic School, who has been in this area surveying extensive camphor tree plantings.

"The United States alone imported camphor to the value of $2,000,000 in a single year. It is believed that within a comparatively short time, Central and Southern California can develop sources that will largely replace this. Camphor is vital in the war effort."

First U. S.-Captured Gun In '17-'18 Going for Scrap

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—An 1894 model Krupp emplacement gun, described by Park Commissioner Robert Moses as the first gun captured by American troops in World War I, will be sold as scrap to war industries.

One of more than 40 old weapons now standing in the City's parks, it was listed for the junk pile along with fieldpieces, carronades, mortars, howitzers, a tank and machine guns. Total weight: about 70 tons.

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British Chiefs' Watchword Is Attack on All Fronts

Continued from Page 1

typical notion of defense is constant counterattacks and infiltration.

Change in Tank Corps

The third appointment the War Office announces is Maj. Gen. H. Lumsden to take command of the 30th Armored Corps in Egypt in place of Lieutenant General Gott, recently killed in action.

But for this General Gott would have been expected to take General Auchinleck's place. General Lumsden is a tank expert who helped mechanize the Army before the war, and he has been commanding an armored division against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The shuffle of leadership following Prime Minister Churchill's visit to the Middle East and Russia indicates that the British see clearly the importance of taking the initiative against Marshal Rommel.

Action Due in Desert

The German High Command is bound now to be considering the possibility of Allied troops reinforcing the Russians in the Caucasus. The local assumption here is that the move is to be made in the Western Desert to forestall diversion of troops by putting pressure on Egypt.

In any case, time is on the side of the Axis, not the United Nations, so long as the lull continues in an area where the Axis can obtain reinforcements more easily than can the Allies.

Observers note that the strategic setup in the Western Desert now suggests that the only way to break the deadlock is by the difficult desert crossing in the south or by a frontal attack, since the Qattara Depression is held to be impassable by either side and strong forces face one another on the heavily defended short front, with one flank on the sea.

Latest dispatches here say Marshal Rommel is rushing up reinforcements and reorganizing his forces in an attempt to get a blow in first as the new British commands take effect. But he is not the only general doing that.

War Office Lists Command Changes

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 19

The War Office issued this statement last night:

The War Office announces the following appointments: General The Honorable Sir H. R. L. G. Alexander, K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., to be Commander in Chief of the Middle East in succession to General Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, C.B., D.S.O., to be Commander of the Eighth Army in succession to Lieut. Gen. N. M. Ritchie, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Maj. Gen. H. Lumsden, D.S.O., M.C., to be Commander of the 30th Corps in succession to Lieut. Gen. W. H. E. Gott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (killed in action).

Tide of AEF Is Rising On Many Fronts

Continued from Page 1

Canal and south from the Caucasus was underlined by the announcement that a convoy of American aviation technicians and experts had arrived at an Egyptian port. This was said to be the largest expedition of American troops ever sent to North Africa.

Huge Supply Bases

For many months the United States has been at work not only on a huge supply base in the former Italian colony of Eritrea, on the Red Sea, but also on immense tank and plane assembly and repair bases at strategic locations throughout North Africa and the Near East. Whereas the Allies formerly were short on skilled mechanics and repair and assembly facilities in this region, it is now reported they are able to handle all equipment which can be sent them.

New batches of American technicians are arriving regularly in Iran where they join British, Russian, and other American workers in speeding the flow of supplies into the Soviet Union by the southern route. Persons familiar with the work being done there say these technicians have wrought wonders, although the shortage of shipping still is preventing Russia from getting more than a small percentage of its needs.

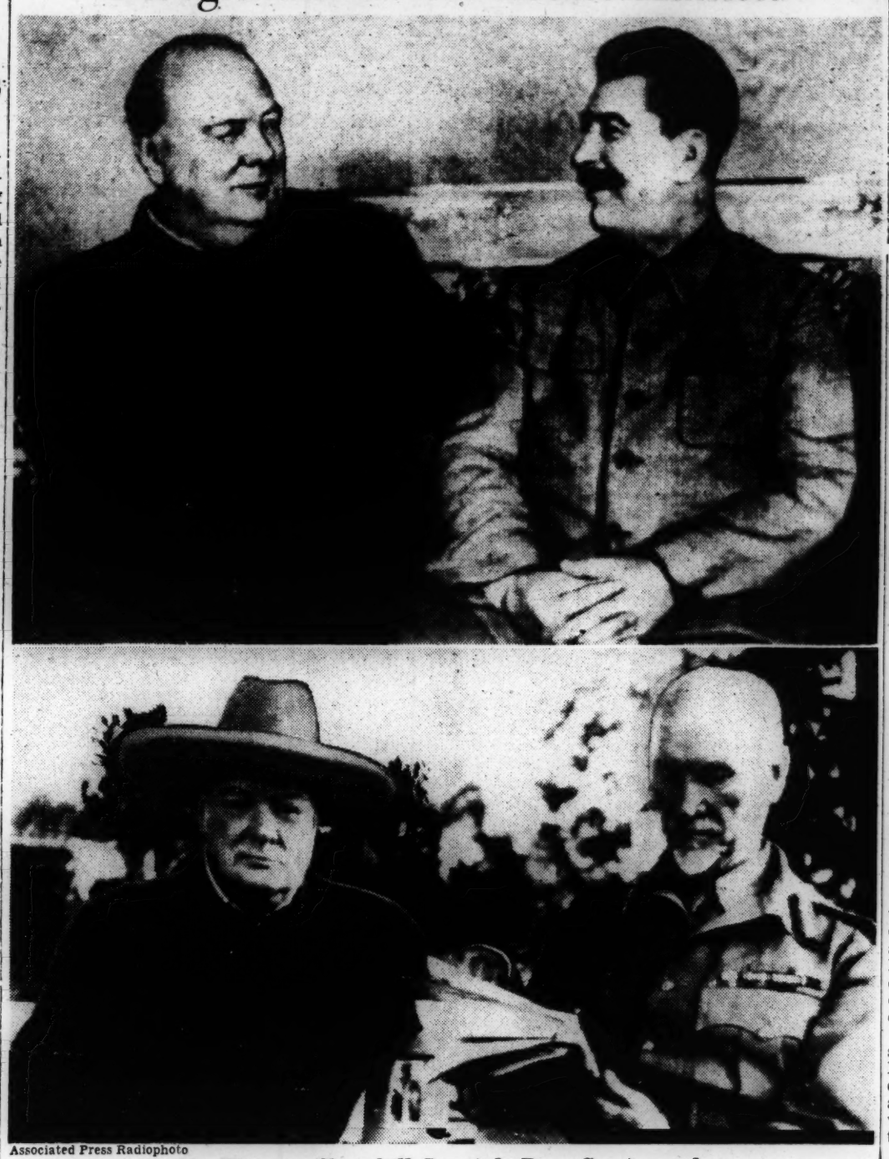
In much the same manner, the United States is slowly but steadily establishing an air force in China which will be an increasingly important factor in the fieal Allied victory.

At one time it appeared to discouraged observers here that the task of organizing a strong air arm in China had been rendered virtually impossible by the loss of the Burma Road and by the immense difficulties in the way of carrying the necessary petroleum, ammunition, and spare parts in China. Nevertheless, within the past month this new air force has struck extremely heavy blows against a number of major Japanese positions in China and has defeated the enemy in almost all encounters.

The thunderbolt blow struck against the southern islands of the Solomon Group, together with the almost incessant aerial offensive maintained by Allied planes under Gen. Douglas MacArthur are evidence that, while American shipments of men and material to the Southwest Pacific may be disappointing to many persons there, they apparently have been sufficent to match Japanese strength. This was decidedly not the case up to a month or so ago.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has pointed out repeatedly that war moves through three stages for the democracies. In the first stage, they are on the defensive and concerned mainly with limiting losses. In the second, they have built up their defenses and, in the third, they switch over to a victorious offensive. Except in Russia, it would seem that the Allies are well into the second phase of the struggle.

Peregrinations of a Prime Minister



Associated Press Radiophoto

Mr. Winston Churchill Certainly Does Get Around

Moscow radios a picture of the British leader with Premier Joseph Stalin during the conference of the statesmen on the needs of the Allies in the war against the Axis Powers. The lower picture is of the meeting of Mr. Churchill and the Premier of the Union of South Africa, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, at the British Embassy at Cairo. Upon conclusion of Mr. Churchill's long journey by air important changes in the British command in the Middle East, affecting also other areas, were announced.

Churchill Scans Needs of the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill took advantage of his trip to Moscow to inspect Allied troops in the Western Desert and confer with American, Fighting French, Imperial and Dominion military leaders in the Middle East, it was disclosed officially today.

He stopped over in Cairo long enough to spend one day in the desert visiting Australian and South African divisions and RAF advanced squadrons on the El Alamein front, the announcement said, and to hold "important discussions with service chiefs and other British authorities in the Middle East."

It was stated later, however, that he also conferred with Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, United States Commander in the Middle East; Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Commander of the Fighting French; Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa; and Lieut. Gen. Sir Barnard C. Freyberg, Commander of New Zealand troops in the Middle East.

British officers who took part in the conferences included Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in India, and Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, Commander of the British Ninth Army.

Some of these officers, including General Maxwell, accompanied Mr. Churchill to Moscow for his talks with Premier Joseph Stalin.

"The Prime Minister reviewed the whole situation in the Middle East with Minister of State, the Rt. Hon. Richard Casey, and Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador, the announcement said.

It also disclosed that the Prime Minister was received in audience by King Farouk of Egypt and also by Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister.

Mr. Churchill's visit to the desert where he could study the situation at first hand took him to the El Alamein and Ruweisat fronts.

The official announcement said nothing of any conclusions Mr. Churchill reached as a result of his visit—conclusions which might have led him to recommend the substitution of Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander for Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck as British commander in the Middle East, an appointment announced yesterday in London by the War Office.

Sun Helmet Added To Churchill's Hats

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Aug. 19

Prime Minister Churchill added yet another piece of headgear, a sun helmet, to his famous hat collection during his recent visit to Egypt. He also bought the inevitable fly switch—a fine horsehair model dyed bright red.

Britain's leader wore four different types of headgear in Egypt—a sombrero bought in the United States some years ago; a plain felt hat; the new sun helmet; and an Air Commodore's cap.

He wore his "siren suit," or overalls—once. Egypt's climate proved scarcely suitable for that garmet and once was enough. At other times he appeared variously in his Air Commodore's uniform or in a plain gray suit.

Egypt by plane at a desert air field at dawn one day, awaited by a small party to whom his plans were officially made known.

He stepped from the plane in the uniform of an Air Commodore.

As he saluted Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Will Tedder, Commander in Chief of the RAF in the Middle East, he smiled.

"How are you, young fellow?" Mr. Churchill asked.

Mr. Churchill's arrival as an Air Commodore eliminated the formalities which would have been entailed if he had come as Prime Minister. In theory Mr. Churchill entered Egypt simply as a member of His Britannic Majesty's forces, who have the right to enter the country freely under the British-Egyptian treaty.

Later he drove to the Suez Canal area to inspect fresh troops and equipment which had arrived recently from Britain.

'It's Winston'

WITH BRITISH FORCES ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT, Aug. 19 (AP)—A resolute civilian figure in sun helmet, gray suit and black bow tie trudged westward one day recently along the desert coast road to El Alamein, within hearing distance of heavy cannonading.

He held a walking stick and gloves in one hand, a fly whisk in the other.

British Army trucks passed and then stopped short.

"Blimey," exclaimed an amazed driver, "it's Winston."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, on an inspection trip breaking a flight to Moscow, turned, waved and gave the "V" salute.

Soon he was surprising soldiers all over that section of the desert.

Two shirtless Australians digging a slit trench dropped their picks to look at him.

"You've got a good sun-tan," the Empire's leader remarked.

Mr. Churchill spent most of the day among South African and Australian detachments which make up part of the forces aligned against the German and Italian divisions of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

He also encountered British, New Zealand and other Allied soldiers on special details and inspected RAF air fields.

The Prime Minister ate breakfast and luncheon at officers' messes, shooing flies away with the whisk.

With Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, then still Commander of British forces in the Middle East, he looked over antitank guns and watched tanks rumbling over the terrain.

Mr. Churchill had arrived in

Brazil Close to 'Gates of War'; Axis Sub Sunk by U. S. Pilot

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 19 (AP)—All Brazilian soldiers on leave were recalled urgently to duty today and the Navy forbade furloughs for regular reserves as this nation at the "gates of war" hastened steps to meet the threat of Axis submarines that recently sank five Brazilian coastal ships.

A United States pilot bombed and sank one of the Axis submarines lurking off the Brazilian coast, an official announced today.

The first official word of the sinking came from Commander Ernani A. R. Amaral Peixoto, Federal liaison officer in the State of Rio de Janeiro, who told a crowd gathered before the Presidential Palace that one of the undersea raiders had been destroyed.

Government Press Department and other accounts in Brazilian newspapers gave this version of the attack:

The submarine was sighted 50 miles off Brazil's coast by a United States plane piloted by Capt. Jack Lacey. The plane dived, machine-gunning the submarine and forcing it to the surface with bombs when it attempted to submerge.

Direct Bomb Hit

The Diario Carioca, quoting authorized sources, said the submarine apparently was damaged in this first attack. The United States plane dived again, this time finishing the submarine with direct bomb hits.

Meanwhile, a naval spokesman said that an Axis surface raider prowling the South Atlantic had been sighted near the Brazilian island of Trinidad, 1,000 miles off the coast several days ago.

Throughout the country, in fervent demonstrations, Brazilians called upon the Government to avenge the affront to Brizail's honor and the apparent loss of several hundred lives, including those of women and children, in the recent wave of ship losses.

Lieut. Col. João Pinto Pacca, speaking for War Minister Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, told one crowd here that the country was at the "gates of war" and the Army was "ready to obey the orders of the chiefs who direct this nation."

Demonstrations against the Axis mounted so dangerously that the police here ordered all bars and cafes closed at 9 p. m. daily and advised residents to be in their homes by 10 p. m.

Surviver List Awaited

Official announcements showed only 185 persons known to be saved of the 836 listed as being aboard the five vessels which were sunk. There was a report, however, that several lifeboats with survivors had landed on an isolated beach.

Both President Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha violently denounced Axis "piracy" and gave hints that strong measures would be adopted.

The President said ships of aggressor nations would be taken over to compensate for damages and the property of Axis subjects in Brazil would be held responsible, while all those who had given information on ship sailings would be "put to work with spades, shovels and pickaxes to build roads in the interior."

Up to 30 per cent of Axis property already has been seized to compensate for previous sinkings of 13 Brazilian ships by submarines, and land-based Brazilian aircraft last May were reported by a high governmental source to have sunk at least one of three submarines that were attacked from the air.

Soldiers Demonstrate

"I can assure Brazilians that, forced by the brutality of aggression, we will offer a reaction which will serve as an example to peoples who seek to destroy contemporary civilization," Dr. Aranha said.

Newspapers unanimously echoed the popular cry for retaliation. Radio stations scrapped light programs for martial music and almost continuous news announcements. Rio de Janeiro's three gay casinos closed last night in memory of the dead.

Army men, angered by the loss of a number of the 153 soldiers on one of the ships, participated in many of the demonstrations. Roundups of Axis "fifth columnists" received new impetus. In the city of Juiz de Fora, about 100 alleged Axis sympathizers were arrested.

The German and Italian Ambassadors and some other Axis diplomats still were in the city, two days after their exchange ship had been scheduled to sail. The sailing was canceled, apparently because of the U-boat attacks.

Chile Supports Brazil

The new Chilean Ambassador to Brazil, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, told a crowd that "Chile stands in solidarity with Brazil and condemns the barbarous aggression Brazil has suffered." Chile and Argentina are the only two American countries still maintaining relations with the Axis.

Among the first survivors was a group from the troop-laden Baependy who flew to Recife after reaching shore. They said the ship was attacked about 7 p. m. Saturday and that after two torpedoes had struck there was a panic among the passengers, especially among the 78 civilians.

All Brazilian coastal shipping has been called into port.

Rescue Ship Sunk

BAHIA, Brazil, Aug. 19 (AP)—An Axis submarine which torpedoed one Brazilian passenger ship within sight of the coast waited an hour and then destroyed a second vessel picking up survivors of the first ship, it was reported here today.

The story was told by Dr. Helio Veloso, first survivor of the steamship Itagiba to arrive here. The Itagiba was one of five torpedoed Brazilian ships, destruction of which has aroused nation-wide indignation and brought demands from many quarters for a declaration of war on the Axis.

Dr. Veloso, rescued twice within an hour, was brought ashore at Valenca by a small sailing vessel.

Argentine Concern

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 19 (AP)—The influential democratic Argentine newspaper La Nacion said today that the submarine sinkings of five Brazilian ships concerned Argentina almost as vitally as Brazil.

"None of the sinkings of neutral or American ships up to now has had the same gravity for the nations in this part of the Continent as those just suffered by Brazil," La Nacion said.

"With these, the war has drawn closer to our coasts in a form which obliges us to consider all the possibilities which pertain to the position taken by the Americas in the world struggle."

Religion's Role in the War Effort To Be Discussed at Town Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 19—The role of spiritual faith and established religion in the nation's war effort will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air" when this radio forum broadcasts from Chautauqua Institution on Aug. 27 as one of the final events in the summer educational-recreational colony's sixty-ninth annual program.

Speakers on Town Meeting's subject for that evening, "The Churches and the War," will be Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor at Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Dr. Niebuhr will seek to outline the course a spiritual supplement to the war should take and indicate wherein the churches may have failed in educating their followers for peace. Dr. Palmer will stress the differences in function between Church and State, taking the viewpoint that the Church is, and should continue to be, an institution of peace, with the opportunity now before it to prepare for that kind of peace in which war cannot easily occur again.

The Chautauqua Town Meeting broadcast, directed by George V. Denny, Jr., as Moderator, marks the return of the radio forum from an extended Western tour. After the Chautauqua session, carried through the Blue Network station WJTN in Jamestown, N. Y., Town Meeting goes to New England for two broadcasts—in Manchester, N. H., on Sept. 3, and in Cambridge, Mass., on Sept. 10.

Draftee Says 'No' To Army Oath

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 19 (AP)—Alfred Goodwin Billings, said "I do not" when fellow inductees responded with "I do" to the Army oath. Now he's battling in Federal Court for the privilege of occupying a federal penitentiary cell rather than the Army's prison.

The former University of Texas economics teacher and Phi Beta Kappa honor student told Judge Richard J. Hopkins yesterday he was a conscientious objector, but his Delphos, Kan., draft board didn't believe him.

If the court rules he's not in the Army, his case could be presented to a Federal Grand Jury for possible prosecution as a draft evader. The judge gave attorneys three days to file briefs.

Air Field's Salvage Saves Money for U. S.

WILLIAMS FIELD, Ariz., Aug. 19 — The Army, which spends money by the millions, knows how to save, too.

This Air Corps Training Field's garbage alone is sold for $200 a month, and the grease tallow and scrap meat from mess halls bring another $85. Another $100 is realized from the sale of tin cans, about half a carload, smashed flat and baled.

Egg crates, glass jugs, oil barrels, scrap rubber, metal shavings, bits of brass from discarded electric light bulbs, and dozens of other items swell the total of salvage sales to $1,000 a month—which goes back to the Federal Treasury.

Vagrant's Proceeds To U. S. Navy Relief

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—A $300,000 gift by Harold S. Vanderbilt to the Navy Relief Society, largest so far received from any contributor, was announced Aug. 18.

Clarence Dillon, National Chairman of the Society, said the sum represented the entire purchase price paid Mr. Vanderbilt by the U. S. Government for his new 117-foot motor sailer, Vagrant, taken over by the Navy last March.

"Influenced by my close association with our Navy over a period of years, including nearly two years of active duty during the last war," Mr. Vanderbilt wrote, "I feel it is fitting in the present emergency that our Navy personnel should benefit to the fullest possible extent from the proceeds of Vagrant's sale."

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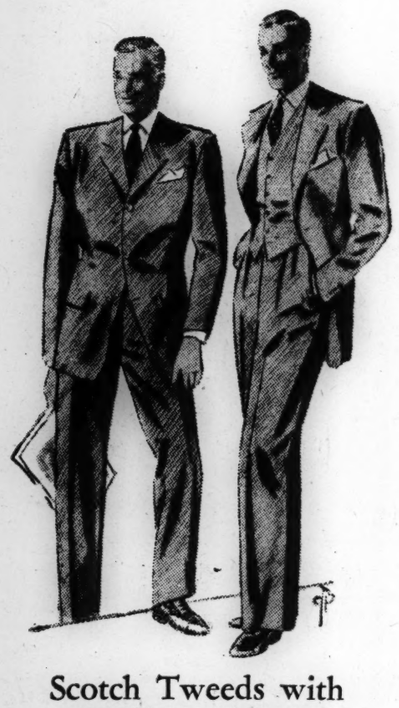

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German Spies To Be Witness Against Aids?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The two Nazi sobotage agents who talked themselves out of the capital-punishment penalty imposed on six companions may talk some more when the persons accused of aiding them go to trial.

George John Dasch, sentenced to 30 years at hard labor, and Ernest Peter Burger, under life sentence, are being held in the District of Columbia jail, it was learned today, pending final settlement of details which may take them to Federal courts in Chicago, New York, and Brooklyn.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced last week that grand juries in three jurisdictions would be asked to indict 12 of the 14 persons arrested as suspected accomplices of the men who came from Germany by submarine with explosives and incendiaries. Indictments charging treason will be sought against more than half of the 12, Mr. Biddle said. The two against whom no indictments are sought have been ordered interned as enemy aliens.

The Justice Department declined to say whether custody of Dasch and Burger actually had passed to it from the Army, but one official commented that that was a mere technicality.

Movement of the prisoners undoubtedly will be held to a minimum because of the extreme precautions which have been taken to guard them.

Tip in Spy Case By U. S. Official In Switzerland

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Government today neared completion of its espionage conspiracy case against Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, after disclosing that its tip on the defendant was furnished through an American State Department official in Switzerland.

George P. Dillard, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was to be recalled to the stand. He testified yesterday that he questioned Mr. Bahr "upon information from the State Department that he had been apprehended by the Swiss Police for illegal entry into that Country."

The actual confidential report of the State Department official was barred from evidence by Federal Judge William F. Smith on the ground that it was prejudicial.

Mr. Dillard said that Mr. Bahr, former Buffalo, N. Y., collegian who became an American through his father's naturalization, denied on questioning that he had been offered a job as a "courier or an espionage agent."

Mr. Bahr was arrested July 9 aboard the diplomat-exchange liner Drottningholm at Jersey City. The Government accuses him of being a graduate of a Gestapo spy school and a co-conspirator with eight men in six counties to forward to Germany information vital to the American war effort.

Japanese Facing Hit and Run Raids In Dutch Areas

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 19—Dutchmen, who recently escaped to Australia, described increased resistance to the Japanese in the Netherlands Indies, the British Radio reported.

Japanese troops, it is said, go in constant fear of guerrillas who have established their own zones on most of the islands of the Malay Archipelago. The Japanese are afraid to penetrate into those zones.

The guerrillas, aided by natives, sally forth in hit-and-run raids, which have made the jungle roads impassable to all but the most heavily armed Japanese units, traveling in line.

The Japanese punitive expeditions fail to catch the guerrillas because of a widespread native intelligence system, which reports all Japanese movements. The treatment of the natives by the Japanese has been such, the escaped Dutchmen add, that more and more of them actively assist the Allied guerrilla forces.

$100,000 of Pens On Way to Army Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 — The probability that the increasing flow of letters to men in the armed services will be answered was assured today with announcement of the delivery by the Waterman Pen Company of more than $100,000 worth of pens to Army Post Exchanges. The order is the largest single pen shipment ever made by the company, 11 large shipping cases being necessary for packing the pens, Col. A. W. J. Pohl, Vice-President of the company, said.

Delivery of the order comes at the height of the "Write-'Em-a-Letter" campaign conducted by business, fraternal and civic organizations and publications urging civilians to write to soldiers as an aid to morale in the services.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y. C.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attrative ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

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Bambi

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellentiy acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16 — Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted —M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

RISE AND SHINE — Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet airarm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER — Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full or grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SWAMP WATER — Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film; gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Charactertistic Hugh Herbert farce. —M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES — Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—John Huston makes anpther impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men and sinister forces working for Japan.—M.

BAMBI—Walt Disney, filming Felix Salten's novel, has divided his work between the delightful and the vulgar, the honest and the meretricious, the beautiful and the base, the charming and the cute.—M, Y.

BIG STREET—Damon Runyon's sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer, who is unaware of his sacrifices, makes a film that is unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts for 23 years.—M.

PARDON MY SARONG—Abbott and Costello do their best, but with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

15,000,000 Blacked Out In Two States

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Pennsylvania and New Jersey faded into darkness for 25 minutes last night and today officials of both States labeled successful what they described as the greatest practice blackout in the nation's history.

From Atlantic beaches to the shores of Lake Erie, 15,000,000 persons accomplished a mighty demonstration of readiness for air raids, with only scattered failures.

Civilian leaders gave this picture of the test:

Leonard Dreyfuss, New Jersey's Civilian Defense Director—"Completely satisfactory—New Jersey citizens are co-operating to the fullest extent in exercising measures of civilian protection against potential enemy attack."

D. A. C. Marts, head of Pennsylvania's Defense Council—"The blackout here was very well done indeed."

From opposite ends of Pennsylvania, however, came reports that thousands of persons not connected with the defense setup knew about the drill in advance.

Many Philadelphians sought shelter before the official signal was given at 9:31 p. m. and in Pittsburgh a number of cafes and theaters blacked out before sirens sounded.

Brigatine, island town three miles north of Atlantic City, N. J., had no blackout at all. When residents learned of the test in telephone conversations with friends in Atlantic City, wardens tried vainly to arrange a belated blackout. Mayor Paul Burgess said the only signal received was the "all clear."

Pacific Dimout

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Coastal dimout regulations which millions of westerners have been observing voluntarily for several weeks become fully effective under military mandate tonight.

That is the time set for enforcement of an Army proclamation creating a "zone of restricted lighting" in which, for as long as the war lasts, no street signs may be turned on at night, no intense ground illumination, such as in baseball parks, will be permitted and other exterior lighting must be shielded so as to be invisible from above.

The zone, covering 102,000 square miles, encompasses the entire Pacific Seaboard from Canada to Mexico, including all major cities in California and most of those in Oregon and Washington. At some points its eastern boundary is as far as 150 miles inland.

Enforcement is in the hands of the Regional Civilian Defense Board of the Office of Civilian Defense. Thousands of air-raid wardens and similar volunteer workers will help to see that the rules are observed.

Businessmen Turn Harvest Hands To Save Crops Near Ukiah, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UKIAH, Calif.—"We can do it ourselves" might be the slogan of the city of Ukiah, Calif. In a determined effort not to be "caught short" at harvest time as unfortunately were some other communities, the Ukiah Chamber of Commerce moved early in the season upon its plans for helping to harvest for victory.

The main crops include pears, prunes and grapes, and two of them are vital in present production needs.

Practically all the merchants and businessmen in the community and adjoining vicinities have pledged their co-operation by agreeing to close shop or run their businesses short-handed during the time of greatest harvest demand.

Not only that, they signed up long before harvesting started for duty for certain hours during the entire season. It is no picnic; they work long hours and they feel the responsibility of carrying out their agreements as much as if it were any other branch of service.

A manager of a retail store goes to the pear-packing shed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and works until midnight or after. Another neighbor, an office worker, gets up very early in the morning and does the same work. Others, all "white collar" men, are out in the orchards by 6 a. m. or 7 a. m., picking and loading.

The idea is attracting more than just local attention.

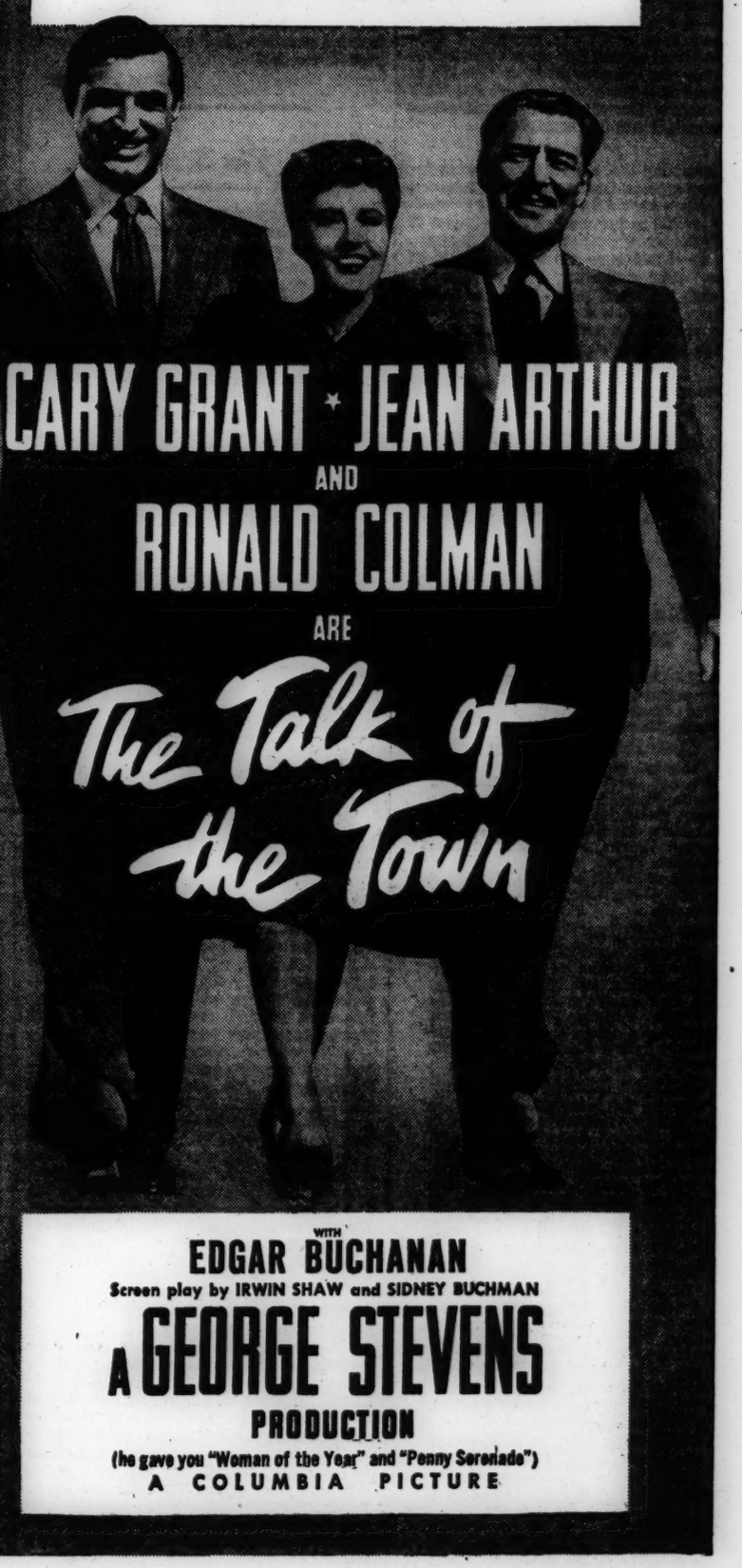
This community realized that it could take care of the situation locally, if each one did his part, thus eliminating the necessity of allowing importation of alien labor.

Crew of Broken Blimp On Patrol Still Missing

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP) —An unavailing search of the coastline led the Navy to conclude a two-man blimp crew left the craft while it still was over the Pacific Ocean.

The blimp, which met some strange mishap while on submarine patrol, drifted in over the California coast and fell Sunday in a street of suburban Daly City. The two men who had been aboard were missing.

Stars personally exciting! Romance vibrantly alive! Drama poignantly real! Laughter joyously human!



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The Talk of the Town
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Screen play by IRWIN SHAW and SIDNEY BUCHMAN
A GEORGE STEVENS
PRODUCTION
(he gave you "Woman of the Year" and "Penny Serenade")
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Ask the manager of your theatre when this great picture will become the talk of your town!

The Home Forum

Names Come Out Right in the End

NAMES—I am speaking at the moment of the names of people, not of places—have always had a great fascination for me. For one thing, I believe that they often exercise a certain influence on those who bear them; and I was much interested to learn, the other day, that George Moore held the opinion that the work of poets was influenced by their names.

Certainly Shakespeare had a name that might well have inspired him. He has flung that shining spear of his across the ages in a meteoric flight that still shows small sign of losing its brilliant urgency. And one picks out other striking names of poets without any difficulty. Michael Drayton—there's a fine name to head that stirring Agincourt ballad; John Donne—with its bell-like, rhythmic assonance; Andrew Marvell; Richard Lovelace—can you better that for a writer of love-lyrics? John Milton—surely, it is not just one's own mental connotations that give that great name its noble sonority.

Then we have Alexander Pope, dignified and heroic; Thomas Babbington Macaulay, a little solid, maybe, but with a good marching clang to it. Later we come to Wordsworth; was ever a name more incredibly apt? And, later still, Walter de la Mare. Is it any wonder that a man with a name like that—Walter of the Sla—should write exquisite, strange verse? How, one feels constrained to add, how could he help it?

So much for the poets. What about the men of action—the great leaders, the adventurers, the men of indomitable will and iron determination? Instantly a host of fine-sounding names come crowding into the mind. Girolamo Savonarola, Hernando Cortez, Christopher Columbus, Napoleon Bonaparte, Horatio Nelson, Martin Frobisher, George Washington. Read this list aloud and you will find that it makes a splendid chant. Surely, it is a great thing for a man to have a name that goes so bravely ringing down the years.

Dickens, it is said, used to search diligently for suitable names for his characters. He certainly got hold of some queer ones: Snodgrass, Chuzzlewit, Peggotty, Micawber, Gummidge—I don't think he could have made those up. It is, by the way, remarkably difficult to invent a name that sounds convincing. The only one I've ever made up that I'm at all proud of is Marwhopple. Don't you think that Captain Marwhopple, for a ridiculous adventurer, is not unpleasing?

In everyday life, surnames have some interesting aspects. One wonders, for instance, why tailors should have been so numerous or so prolific in bygone years; for Taylor is one of the commonest surnames in England. That we should have so many Smiths is, of course, quite understandable, since many different kinds of labor come into that category. The frequency of Jones, because of its obvious connection with the always popular name of John, is also explained, or of Farmer, or of a descriptive name like Brown.

First names are governed, to a certain extent, by fashion, just as are clothes and furniture; so much so, that often one can actually date people by them.

Maud, Mabel, Hilda, Margery, Ethel, Agnes, Doris, Gladys—these names figured largely in England among school-girls of the last generation. Now we have gone back again to old-fashioned names, and the schools are full of Susans, Joans, Sarahs, Bettys, Annes, and Janes. There are signs that there has been even further digging into the past.

Prominent people have also affected our national nomenclature. Peters became amazingly thick on the ground after that name had been given to the little son of Captain Scott, the heroic Antarctic explorer, and there must be thousands of Christopher Robins. I imagine that a fine crop of young Winstons are already kicking in their cradles.

In the States, people are, I believe, much less stereotyped in this matter of first names, especially with regard to boys. Glancing through an American reference book, my eyes light on Xavier, Hastings, Ordway, Parmalee, Allery and many other names entirely unknown to me; and I got a letter, not long ago, announcing the birth of a baby, Sharon, and had not the slightest idea as to whether it was a boy or a girl!

Everyone realizes, of course, that one associates certain names with the characteristics of people one has known. And, when we were small children, we had a German nursery governess called Bertha Bartels. I suppose it isn't really a pretty name, but for me it has a freshness and a fragrance that time cannot touch.

To get back to my original point—I can't help feeling that a child's name may have an influence on its attitude toward life. Let us see to it then that the children get good names; so that your David may be encouraged to be brave and staunch, your Vera to be true, your Beatrice to be gracious and happy, your Francis kind to all living things. And, after all, should your Patricia turn out to be dumpy and determinedly sociable, you may be certain she will be called Pat; your William will remain William or become Bill according to the way he develops, and Anthony will assuredly be Tony if he is a light-hearted creature. And so it will all come right in the end!

ROSE FYLEMAN

The Scene

Between the darkness and the dawn,
Between the dawn and dark,
The moon is like a silver lamp,
The sun a burning spark,
The stars are sprinkled on the night,
The clouds roll up the sky,
They are most strange and lovely lights
Our lives are lighted by.

The plants look up and bring forth flowers,
The birds behold and sing,
The waves forever come and go
At the moon's beckoning,
Gently the trees prepare their fruit
A flower at each core,
We walk beneath the lovely skies
Upon a lovely floor.

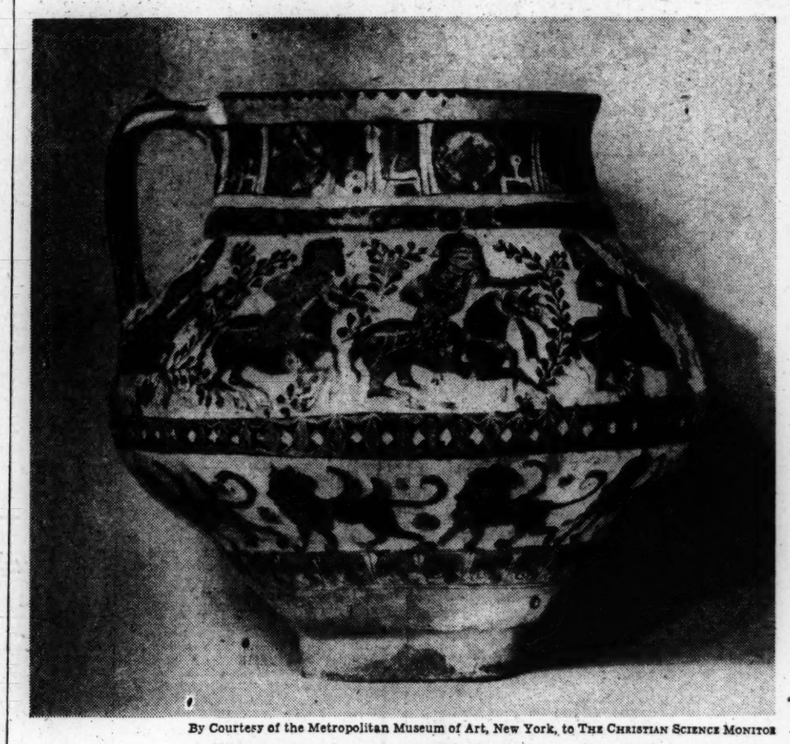
The lion roars and seeks his meat,
The snake moves through the grass,
The bull stands braced—what rival dare
Meet his hard horns and pass?
Mildly the cat turns to her young,
Clear, clear their instincts rise
What noble creatures share this earth,
Lighted by noble skies!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Not to Look Back

Not to look back and not to be afraid
And not to grieve for broken things, or sigh
For some lost trinket that a hand had laid
In your hand for a talisman; the cry
For small lost things: a ring, a flower, a day,
Is wasted anguish; only children grieve
For broken toys, and even children may
Learn to forget and laughingly believe.
A loss borne quietly is less severe.
The heart and mind are free to seek new joys,
More meaningful, more beautiful, more dear,
More suited to our years than early toys.
Forgetting all those things which are behind,
What sudden riches then the heart may find!

DOROTHY DE ZOUCHE



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PAINTED PERSIAN PITCHER OF MINAI WARE FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

THIS PAINTED PITCHER in the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a lively and brilliant example of the medieval Persian pottery known as "Minai ware." Decorated in bright colors, in reds, blues, yellows, gray, and green on a cream-colored glaze, and often enhanced with gold leaf, it is one of the most beautiful and distinctive types of pottery ever made in Persia. The riders and their horses are an ever-recurring theme and suggest the nomadic nature of the peoples for whom the pitcher was made. In the lower border of winged and human-headed animals, the *buraq* is pictured. This was a mythological creature on which the prophet, Mohammed, was said to have ridden to paradise.

In contrast to these naïve figures on a light ground are the narrow bands of ornament painted, in reverse, with light motifs and Kufic script on a dark ground. This is a favorite device of the Minai potter and is also found in the illuminated borders of Persian manuscripts. In fact, the figures, their brocaded costumes, and saddled horses, all suggest, in drawing, in scale, and in diversity of colors, the origin of this painted ware in contemporary Seljuk miniatures. This is borne out by its strong resemblance to the illustrations of earlier Manichaean manuscripts found in Turfan.

Minai pottery is usually associated with the ruined city of Rayy where much of it has been excavated. Rayy was an ancient city of Persia, located about five miles from the present capital of Teheran. It was known to the Greeks as Rhages and was on the great caravan route from the East. It is familiar to us as a city of commerce, mentioned in the Apocrypha, toward which the young Tobias and his guardian-angel, Raphael, set off from Nineveh. At about the time when this ware was being made, Rayy was devastated by the Mongol invasion of 1221. Wave after wave of destruction that followed left little trace of the art of painting in more perishable manuscripts and frescoes. But the Minai pottery buried in the debris of the city has preserved for us, in its gay, polychrome decoration, a suggestion of the beauty of the lost Persian painting.

A. R. H.

"Thy kingdom come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOVERS OF that most precious Book of books—the Bible—pray for the establishing of the kingdom of righteousness on earth. Our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, gave to his followers, in what is known as the Lord's Prayer, the petition, "Thy kingdom come" (Matthew 6:10), which is constantly the desire of their hearts.

Some, perhaps, who have felt that they could not reconcile the thought of a God of love with a concept of Deity as One who sends or permits human suffering, are seeking a true understanding of God and His kingdom. Everywhere there are hungering seekers who feel that there must surely be a power able to eliminate the present reign of terror, a power capable of bringing healing and the surcease of human suffering.

What comprises this much-desired kingdom of heaven? Is it a sudden influx of spiritual bliss into a wholly material sphere? Is it the immediate cessation, without human sacrifice, of all woe, the instant alleviation of pain and sickness, the prompt blessing of unsullied joy? Christ Jesus conclusively disproved these theories. By demonstration of divine power, in corroboration of his words, the Master proved the kingdom of heaven to be ever-present, ever-available harmony, within the reach of all willing to receive it. He said (Luke 17:20, 21), "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

What an enlightening statement! Within each one's consciousness of spiritual being is this wondrous kingdom. Though centuries have passed since this momentous assurance was given to a waiting world, it has remained for Christian Science to awaken men to its glorious meaning and possibilities. And the revelation of the actual presence of this kingdom, set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is the answer to the prayers of every uplifted and receptive heart. On page 16 of Science and Health, in her spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, Mrs. Eddy renders the phrase, "Thy kingdom come," as, *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."*

Wherever we are, whether in the home, in the air, on the ocean, in the factory or field, we can begin right now to experience the unfoldment of the reign of righteousness. And how can this be done in the midst of strife and turmoil? By spiritually mental means, by realizing that the only real power is the power wielded by Christ Jesus, by spiritually understanding God, and by sacrificing or giving up resentful, envious, selfish thoughts, which may have influenced so much of our daily routine. By ceasing to think that man is a mortal, subject to chance, good or bad luck, sickness, or other evils; by steadfastly turning our thoughts to God, the Giver of all that is real and good, and by holding thought to the health-giving and joy-promoting realization of man's inseparability from the one altogether good God, who is Love!

Because God, divine Love, is ever present, heaven is ever present, peace and health, abundance and affection, are ever present. Not in some far-off realm, but here and now, as we welcome spiritual qualities into our thinking and practice them in daily life, are we assured of the establishing of the kingdom for ourselves and of the reign of righteousness on earth. Why? Because by the irresistible power for good which we thereby express, we naturally prove that spiritual law controls individuals and nations for good alone.

Striving by dint of constant, honest correction to destroy those unlovely thoughts which draw us away from the realization of the kingdom, is essential. Pleading that God's kingdom may come is futile. God's kingdom is already fully established. Nothing can be added to it, nor can its beauty and perfection be diminished. This kingdom may seem to be obscure and far off until we put the truths of being into daily practice. As material, ignorant thinking is excluded from our consciousness, receptive, humble, unselfed thoughts will be exalted to receive the untold blessings which accompany the reign of right thinking and living.

How altogether heartening are Mrs. Eddy's words on page 565 of Science and Health: "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science"! The kingdom of heaven, of righteousness, victory, and illimitable good, is at hand for all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"Venha o Teu reino"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OS APRECIADORES do mais valioso Livro dos livros—a Bíblia—oram para que se estabeleça na terra o reino da justiça. Nosso grande Guia, Cristo Jesús, deu aos seus seguidores, no que todos conhecem como a Oração Dominical ou Oração do Senhor, a petição, "Venha o teu reino" (Mateus 6:10), que é o desejo constante de seus corações.

Talvez haja pessoas que estejam procurando a compreensão verdadeira de Deus e do Seu reino, por sentirem não poder conciliar a noção de que um Deus de amor seja Alguém que envia ou permite o sofrimento humano. Encontram-se em tôda a parte pesquisadores que procuram sofregamente a verdade e acreditam firmemente que deve existir um poder capaz de eliminar o presente reino de terror, um poder capaz de restaurar a sanidade e pôr um paradeiro ao sofrimento humano.

Que é que constitue êste tão desejado reino dos céus? Será que é repentino influxo de bemaventurança espiritual numa esfera inteiramente material? Será que é a imediata cessação, sem sacrifício humano, de tôdas as misérias, o alívio instantâneo da dôr e da doença, a súbita bênção de alegria desanuviada? Cristo Jesús desaprovou terminantemente estas teorias. Pela demonstração do poder divino, em corroboração de suas palavras, o Mestre provou estar o reino dos céus sempre-presente, ser a harmonia sempre-utilizável, ao alcance de todos os que estiverem dispostos a recebê-la. Êle disse (Lucas 17:20, 21), "O reino de Deus não vem com aparência exterior. Nem dirão: Ei-lo aquí, ou, Ei-lo alí; porque eis que o reino de Deus está entre vós."

Que afirmação iluminada! Entre vós, ou, na tradução bíblica inglesa; dentro de vós,—dentro da conciência que cada um de vós tem do ser espiritual é que está êste reino maravilhoso. Embora séculos se tenham passado desde que esta afirmação importante foi feita a um mundo ancioso, foi à Ciência Cristã que coube despertar os homens para a sua possibilidade e significado gloriosos. A revelação da presença atual dêsse reino, conforme exposto no livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) por Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, é a resposta às orações de todos corações enaltecidos e receptivos. Na página 16 de *Science and Health*, na interpretação espiritual da Oração do Senhor, Mrs. Eddy verteu a frase, "Venha o Teu reino", para, *"O Teu reino já veio; estás sempre presente."*

Onde quer que estejamos, seja no lar, no ar, no oceano, na fábrica ou no campo, podemos começar agora mesmo a experimentar a manifestação progressiva do reino da justiça. E como é que podemos experimentar isto no meio da contenda e do tumulto? Mentalmente, por meios espirituais, realizando que o único poder real é o poder empregado por Cristo Jesús; pela nossa compreensão espiritual de Deus, e por sacrificarmos ou abandonarmos os pensamentos que nutrem ressentimentos, inveja e egoísmo, pensamentos êsses que talvez tenham influenciado muitíssimo a nossa rotina diária. Por abolir o pensamento de que o homem é mortal, sujeito à sorte, quer boa quer má, sujeito à doença ou outros males; por volver nossos pensamentos firmemente a Deus, o Doador de tudo o que é real e bom, e por manter nosso pensamento fito na realização que nos dá a saúde e nos causa alegria, a realização de que o homem é inseparável do Deus único, que é inteiramente bom, e é Amor!

Como Deus, Amor divino, está sempre presente, o céu está sempre presente, a paz e a saúde, a abundância e o bem-querer estão sempre presentes. Aquí e agora, e não num reino longínquo, assim que no nosso modo de pensar dermos bom acolhimento às qualidades espirituais e as praticarmos na vida diária, poderemos ter a certeza de que se estabelecerá para nós o reino do ceú, e para o mundo o reino da justiça. Por que? Porque pela fôrça irresistível do bem que assim expressarmos provaremos com naturalidade que a lei espiritual controla os indivíduos e as nações só para o bem.

É essencial que nos empenhemos com esfôrço constante e honesto em corrigir e assim destruir aqueles pensamentos maldosos que nos desviam da realização do reino do céu. Pedir para que venha o reino de Deus é inútil. O reino de Deus já está inteiramente estabelecido. Nada se lhe pode acrescentar e nem se pode diminuir a sua beleza e perfeição. Êste reino pode parecer obscuro e longínquo até que ponhamos diariamente em prática as verdades do ser. Logo que o pensar material e ignorante tiver sido excluído de nossa conciência, os pensamentos receptivos, humildes e despretenciosos ficarão enaltecidos para que se recebam as bênçãos indizíveis que acompanham o reino do pensar e do viver correto.

Como são verdadeiramente reconfortantes as palavras de Mrs. Eddy na página 565 de *Science and Health:* "A personificação da idéia espiritual teve uma história breve na vida terrena do nosso Mestre; mas 'o seu reino não terá fim', porque Cristo, a idéia de Deus, há-de, por fim, governar tôdas as nações e povos—imperativamente, absolutamente, finalmente—com a Ciência divina"! Está, portanto, à mão, para todos, o reino do céu, da justiça, da vitória e do bem ilimitável.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On the Desert We Met a Bedouin Maid

FARIS AND I set out next morning on horseback; for the headman of the camp had lent us two mares.

With the rustle like that of silk, the delicate stems of wild lavender and camomile broke under the hoofs of the horses. We rode all day. All around us, over low, rain-swept hills and wide levels, stretched the steppe. Not a sign of man; no Bedouins on trek, no herdsmen grazing their beasts; only the wonder of the virgin desert.

Westward the setting sun beamed on us from between thunderclouds. The darkening East quivered with sheet lightning; distant thunder muttered; and some grey rags of cloud drove before the evening wind as night fell.

As we drew rein on a hill-top, there came from above a sound as of the beat of giant wings. It was the warm wind, driving before it a spring shower. Sadha, my mare, cocked her ears inquisitively. Restlessly she danced and pawed the ground, bent her head and whinnied softly. Then she shook her thick mane, whipped her tail against her thin flanks and thrust her head up. Her senses, keen as a hound's, had made a discovery.

On lightly stepping feet she trotted forward, ears pricked, nostrils wide, making for a small fire that suddenly became visible to us between the mingled shadows of the sky and earth. A fresh scurry of rain obliterated it for a moment. When it had passed we saw also a flock of rain-drenched sheep tightly huddled together. Two huge dogs, barking furiously, challenged our approach. From near the fire came a clear female voice: "Who is there?"

Using my wet hands as a speaking-trumpet, I shouted against the wind as loudly as I could: "Friends!"

"And who is with you?"

"Only God," I replied.

"His countenance be upon you, and peace," the voice answered.

A Bedouin maiden stepped forth from a diminutive tent, calling her dogs to heel, as Faris and I dismounted. She took our horses, placed before them a bowl of milk, and gave us permission to come to the fire. It crackled cheerily, though heavy raindrops were still falling, filling the air with acrid smoke. The pigmy habitation beside the fire hardly deserved the name of tent: it was a single piece of coarse goat-hair cloth, a mere rain-screen, at most affording precarious shelter to the shepherdess and her dogs. . . .

She must have been sixteen years of age—a beautiful creature, mature, and lithe, like all Bedouin women. Healthy blood glowed in her sun-bronzed cheeks. Her thick, smooth hair and the high-bridged nose betokened the pure-bred Ishmaelite. . . .

Without more words she sat down before the tent and made herself a small fire, that lit up her figure as she bent over it. The flickering light played over her comely face glistening with raindrops. She made a lovely picture of wild, unspoiled beauty and health.
—From "Black Tents of Arabia," by CARL R. RASAN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

From One Triumph to Another

THE CHARM THAT pervades the antique, the allurement that comes with time, the fascination that accompanies the serene mellowing of age, are infinitely increased by possession. It is delightful to look upon a treasure of the past, tinged as it is with the tender grace of a day that is dead; but it is infinitely more delightful to make the treasure one's own. And the more that one gathers and loves, the more does there come a deeper enjoyment, a finer satisfaction, a fuller joy. The quest of the antique leads pleasurably on from one delightful triumph of acquisition to another.

Yet for worth-while collecting there must be a worth-while foundation. There must be a standard of taste and distinction. It must be fully appreciated that, contradictory though it may at first thought seem, the basic charm of the antique is not its age. There must be something more than age; the passage of years cannot give delight even without the years. The antique must, in short, always and antecedently, possess the quality of beauty. But if a thing is beautiful, the hand of time gradually touches it with delectable fascination. . . .

There is always the agreeable reflection that collecting is not merely a matter of money, although it is true that some of the rarest and most beautiful treasures are only for the rich. For, rightly gathered together, with the charm of fitness and distinction and beauty added to the charm of time, one's treasures may be costly or may be the reverse; they may be priceless tapestries, lordly vessels of silver and gold, furniture superb with ornament and inlay, or they may be the chair rightly modelled, the table without ornament but of perfect lines, the chest of drawers that was not beyond the man of moderate means. It is line and proportion and colour and shape that are the essential factors.

Every one will remember Irving's alluring description of the home of Katrina Van Tassel on the Hudson, with its claw-footed chairs, its dark mahogany tables shining like mirrors, its glistening andirons, its rows of resplendent pewter, its corner cupboard with its treasures of silver and china. One loves the description, and knows that he would love the things themselves; first of all, because of the obvious fact of their beauty, and following that, because there would be added the subtle zest, the otherwise incommunicable charm, of age. Who would not love to find Katrina's treasures real, and to make delightful acquisition of them for his own!—From "The Charm of the Antique," by ROBERT and ELIZABETH SHACKLETON. (Philadelphia: Penn.)

Nightfall

The lantern-carrier passes
And with him go all the things
That pass in the night.

Sweet things going to their rest—
Contentment—
Inevitability.

There will always be lantern-carriers,
leading the way to quiet rest.

PEGGY CHANTLER

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

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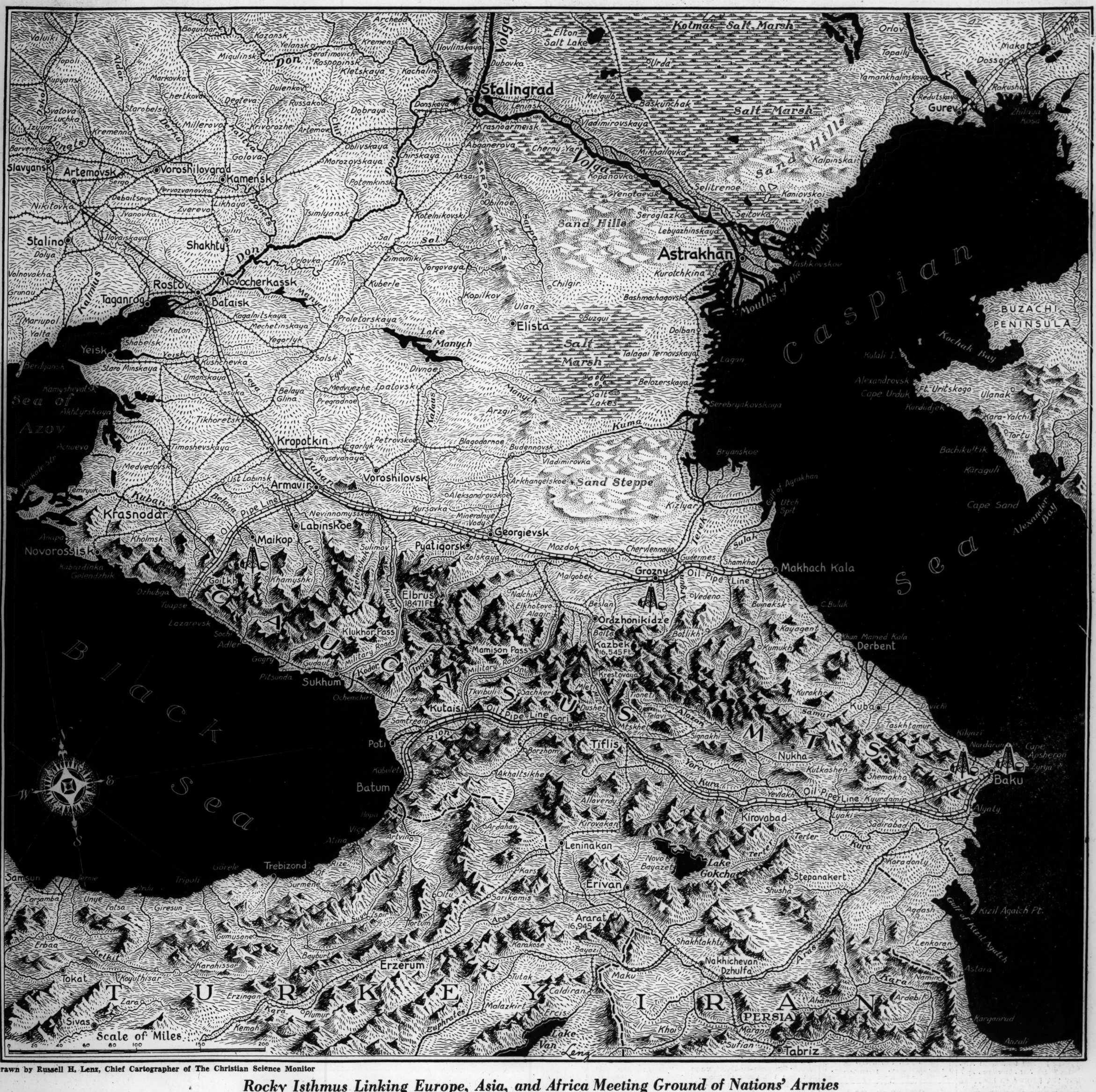
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1942

Second Section

Mighty Bastion of Caucasus Looms as World Battlefield



Drawn by Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rocky Isthmus Linking Europe, Asia, and Africa Meeting Ground of Nations' Armies

Large detailed map of strategic area shows the difficulties in way of even the best equipped invader aiming at Baku. This great oilfield is believed to be the first target of the German war machine as it drives up to the northern fringes of the Caucasus range. After Baku, command of the whole Caucasian isthmus is necessarily the next item on the conqueror's program.

Intimate Message: America at War ..... By M. H.

Here is an observation-car view of the United States at war in mid-August, 1942.

Trains don't vie for your patronage the way they used to. In Washington, you have to stand in line on Friday to pick up a reservation for the next Wednesday.

Out West, tourist attractions have been eliminated. The Northern Pacific doesn't hire the Indians to dance at Mandan, N. D., any more. The big Idaho baked potatoes are still a fixture on the menu, but the brook trout that used to be put on at Missoula, Mont., are no more. The fishermen probably have gone to war.

Though delicacies may become limited, there can be no doubt as to the abundance of America's food supply—wheat for bread. Except where the scenic Rockies intervene, the northwestern quarter of the United States seems this year to be one golden wheat field.

America, you find as you travel from coast to coast, is rapidly becoming a nation of two kinds of towns—boom towns and ghost towns. If it has a military post or a war plant nearby, it has one set of problems; if it has neither, it has problems, too. New towns are springing up at crossroads. First you see a tavern gay with lights, surrounded by shacks and trailers. Then you begin to look around for a war plant.

One of the biggest boom towns of them all is Butte, Mont., where copper, chrome, silver, manganese, and lead are being taken from the earth to make the great and little machines of war for the United Nations. Nobody does anything about making the town look pretty. The smelters, the stacks, the earth, the houses, and the rivers are all lead and copper colored. They tell you at the station that Butte people have more money per capita than anyone else in the world.

In other northwestern cities, women are doing more useful jobs. Spokane people spoke well of their new women taxi drivers. An ice firm was advertising for a woman powerful enough to deliver ice.

A thousand miles inland, the Japanese phase of the war begins to become more poignant to an Easterner. Onto a special coach are herded 25 Japanese internees—"termites"—the people on the train prefer to call them. Since Pearl Harbor, the 25—mostly California fishermen and farmers—had been interned in North Dakota. Now the FBI is allowing them to be reunited with their families on the California-Nevada border where they will help support themselves by farming. They had no complaint about their treatment by the United States Government beyond the fact that they were allowed no liquor.

To try to judge whether the people in the heart of America are feeling the war depends on where you sit. We Washingtonians, now tuned to surprise blackouts, were a little supercilious about Chicago's naïveté over its first blackout the night we came through. On the other hand, a Navy officer's wife on her way back to Bremerton, Wash., from a war zone tried to tell us we were all soft, suggesting that America would win the war more quickly if we all—and our soldiers and sailors especially—would learn to get along on less. Then if American ships did not get through with food and supplies, it would not make so much difference, she argued.

Besides wheat, America in 1942 has an abundant crop of rumors. An observation car on a coast-to-coast train is the place to hear them all. Probably because they know that so much goes on these days that doesn't get in the papers, Americans would rather believe and repeat what they get from traveling acquaintances than bother to buy and read a newspaper or magazine. Most of the rumors are harmless, except as they serve to confuse public thinking.

On the other hand, in the observation car you meet some straight thinkers—men who, though uneducated in book learning, know what the war is all about. One baseball scout for the St. Louis Cardinals talked as intelligently about India and its relation to future world order as any foreign correspondent I have heard. You can't judge people by their looks these days—or at least not by the cut of their coat or the color of their shirt.

Crisis Settles in Caucasus

With the Nazi hordes driving up to the northern foothills of the Caucasus Mountains that protect the Baku oilfields yielding 75 per cent of Russia's oil, the Caucasus has become perhaps the most critical point in the whole global war.

Not only is this super-Alpine neck of land one of the world's great producers of oil, it is also the chief connecting link between the great land masses of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Any power seeking world domination must therefore use every effort to control this bastion.

As the Germans sweep into the Caucasus, this narrow isthmus promises to become the scene of a titantic contest, since the United Nations are known to have massed their forces in the Middle East in readiness to oppose any further German advance.

In order to explain any future operations in this territory and to illustrate how its great mountain fastness must play a major part in determining the movements of the armed forces, the Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor has projected the terrain in contour forms and in the greatest detail. It is therefore possible to see at a glance where the flat steppe lands of the North cease and give place to the lofty peaks and rocky passes of the range.

On the Black Sea and Caspian Sea on either side will be found the few available ports with their highway, railway and pipeline connections.

The map is laid out to the scale of approximately 50 miles to the inch.

Freshman Johnny Pesky Continues to Star at Shortstop Berth for Boston Club

Louisville Rookie Aims At 200 Hits, .325 Mark

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A baseball writer walked into the Red Sox clubhouse early yesterday afternoon and asked Johnny Pesky if he thought that he could reach the 200 hit level in this, his freshman year. Also, if he could equal his .325 minor league batting average.

"Those are two big orders," answered the sensational young shortstop, rubbing oil into the palm of a new glove. "A lot of ball players never get 200 hits in this league—a lot of good hitters, too.

"To make it, you have to get the breaks, and I've missed a few games this year. After all, I made only 195 a year ago at Louisville. But I'll stay in there swinging and go as high as I can. I want to give you boys something to remember me by before going into the Navy," Johnny concluded with a smile.

Second Homer

Although he failed to figure in the game winning rally, Pesky let the Fenway crowd know that he was around yesterday while the Red Sox were winning the series opener from the Yankees, 8-7, in 10 exciting innings. By getting two out of three, one of them his second homer, John brought his hit total to a fine 147 and his average up to .322. His homer, which came in the fifth inning with Tabor and Peacock on base, was the blow that put the Sox back in the ball game. The drive hit the top of the low grandstand wall in deep right field and bounced into the crowd.

In five trips to the plate, Pesky reached base four times, twice on walks. He scored three runs. Also, he showed New York critics that he concedes nothing to Phil Rizzuto in the field. Johnny started two fast double plays to nip potential Yankee rallies. No, the American League will not soon forget him after he has gone into the service.

Slugging Game

If the Red Sox are to continue to defeat the Yankees, they are going to do it by standing up against them and slugging. Joe Cronin took the series inaugural by beating Joe McCarthy at his own game. And the crowd loved it. Doerr and Peacock each had three hits and one of Bobby's was his 14th homer. Bobby, incidentally, must have been inspired by his second base rival, Joe Gordon, who had hit one out of the park a few moments before.

Marching out of the bull pen, Mace Brown has now won three in a row. Peacock's double, his own sacrifice, and Dom Di Maggio's fly brought Mace's seventh win of the year yesterday. Throwing that big curve ball of his, the veteran right-hander stopped the powerful Yankee attacks cold in the ninth and 10th. It was his initial triumph over the powerful world titleholders and couldn't have come at a better time.

* * *

Briefs . . . With only 39 games remaining on the Red Sox schedule this morning, Pesky faced a stiff pace to get the 53 hits necessary to reach 200 . . . However, being near the top of the batting order, Johnny has a good chance . . . Not many freshman players have gone to 200 . . . In fact, a lot of them fail to hit .200 . . . Dick Newsome's failure to win is puzzling Joe Cronin . . . Dick has dropped six straight and yesterday was driven out in the first inning by the Yankees . . . Of course, lack of work may be hurting him by now . . . He is a grand fellow and everybody in the park is rooting for him to come back . . . Williams, at .353 early today, had reached a new high for the month . . . He had gone up 12 points in the last nine games.

* * *

George Stainback reported to the Yankees with an injured wrist . . . Marius Russo, whom certain New York critics counted out for the year, was warming up in the bull pen yesterday, although McCarthy did not need him . . . Big Johnny Lindell looks like a great hitter—so great, in fact, that McCarthy may not be able to keep him on the mound indefinitely . . . The Braves were beaten by the Giants yesterday, as Carl Hubbell chalked up his eighth straight victory . . . The only cheer in the Braves' dugout was Eddie Miller's fifth homer . . . The Red Sox may play an exhibition at Hartford next Monday.

Tony Hinkle, Butler football coach and athletic director, was commissioned by the Navy and will coach Great Lakes. The man who succeeded him, Wally Middlesworth, has been called in by the Army. He is a captain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	79	35	.693	
St. Louis	73	42	.635	6½
New York	65	53	.551	16
Cincinnati	58	56	.509	21
Pittsburgh	53	59	.473	25
Chicago	54	67	.446	28½
Boston	48	71	.403	33½
Philadelphia	32	79	.288	45½

Results Aug. 18
New York 10, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	77	39	.664	
Boston	65	50	.565	11½
Cleveland	62	55	.530	15½
St. Louis	62	57	.521	16½
Detroit	59	62	.488	20½
Chicago	50	62	.446	25
Washington	47	65	.420	28
Philadelphia	45	77	.369	35

Results Aug. 18
Boston 8, New York 7. (10 inns).
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

Mulloy Gets To Quarters At Longwood

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of the United States Navy hadn't touched a tennis racquet in four months. But after successfully meeting stiff, young opposition yesterday in early round matches, Lieutenant Mulloy today found himself high in the quarter-final round with a little more chance of extra practice.

Mulloy, on furlough from his Jacksonville Naval flying base, has completed his Annapolis indoctrination course, and is hopefully awaiting sea duty on a carrier. He asked for a furlough in order to compete in the national singles and doubles at Forest Hills later this month.

Was Fortunate

"I was very fortunate in obtaining leave at this time," Mulloy remarked yesterday. "It's really too early, but I now forgo a leave at a later date."

Mulloy had an early morning practice workout with young Bud Hart of his own city, Miami, and Francisco Segura, the colorful Ecuadorian who is attending Mulloy's alma mater, Miami University.

Then in the afternoon, he met Arthur MacDonald of Los Angeles, a member of the Junior Davis Cup squad. MacDonald has the makings of a good tennis player, showing only a troublesome backhand that spoiled his game. He lacks experience and the knowledge when to crash through for deciding points. But he extended Mulloy in both sets before losing, 6—4, 6—4.

Consistent Forehand

Mulloy's forehand was as consistent and overpowering as ever against MacDonald, and perhaps saved him much discomfort against the tall towhead. But facing Bob Falkenburg, who possessed more poise and steadiness, Mulloy had his work cut out for him. Falkenburg finally lost out, 11-9, 6-2.

All seeded and favored players advanced in both the men's and women's events. The tournament darkhorse, Segura, easily disposed of Al Everts of the home club, 6-2, 6-2, but received the most generous applause of the day from an appreciative audience. This "Pancho" has difficulty with his two-fisted forehand on grass, because of the ball's low hop, yet his blasting placements continually keep him in the game, and make him a very dangerous threat for the National Singles crown.

Russell Advanced

His Latin-American buddy, Alejo Russell, of the Argentine, also advanced, but was forced to the limit by a very fine doubles player having a good day in singles. George Ball of El Paso, Texas, barely lost to Russell, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, in the best match of the day. Russell finally controlled his forehand, attacked relentlessly and stalled a possible five-four advantage by his younger opponent in the third and deciding set to win.

The quarterfinal round for the men is almost complete and reads as follows: Seymour Greenberg, seeded number three; Victor Seixas, number four seed; Mulloy, Robert Smidl, Edward Moylan, and Russell in the upper bracket. In the lower bracket are Dave Freeman, Harris Everett and Segura. This lower half will be completed today.

Louise Brough showed no "overtennised" effects yesterday in leading the women's field into the second round with a love - love win over Mary DeYoung. All other favorites advanced, with no serious opposition being encountered among the women until the quarterfinals.

Top-Ranking Girls at Longwood

By a Staff Photographer

Net Stars Seeking Bowl

Pauline Betz of Winter Park, Fla., left; Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, right; and Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., stand at the top of the list in the women's singles for the Longwood Bowl now under way at the famous Chestnut Hill, Mass., Cricket Club. Miss Betz is seeded No. 2 in the tournament and No. 2 nationally; Miss Osborne No. 3 here and No. 4 nationally; and Miss Brough No. 1 here and No. 10 nationally.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

On the Yankee Bench

It was early afternoon at Fenway Park. As the Yankees filed onto the field and into the visiting dugout, Bump Hadley, an old teammate, was pitching batting practice for the Red Sox.

Art Fletcher: "I read where Hadley shut out the Braves the other day and had a no-hitter for seven and two-thirds innings. He must still have that curve ball."

Frank Crosetti: "There's nothing wrong with Bump's arm. His only trouble now is keeping in shape. And if they ever found out that he can't get off the mound, they'd bunt him right out of the league."

Fletcher: "Hey, Bump, what were the Braves wearing that night, smoked glasses?"

Carey Up Once

Earl Combs: "Look at Daly hitting fungos to Cronin. Hey, Joe! I guess you and Carey are the last of the Irish ball players!"

Fletcher: "Carey, they tell me you back up to the pay window to get your check! Up to bat one time since opening day! Now that Cronin isn't playing, I don't suppose you ever get to run for anybody!"

Spud Chandler: "Look at that Williams. He just hit a sinker into the bleachers. That kid sure gets a lot of good wood on the ball. He really wears you out."

Hadley, with batting practice over, came into the Yankee dugout. Combs walked over, slapped him on the back and led him over to the water cooler.

Tiny Bonham: "Sure, cool off on us, Bump. But go easy on that ice water. Remember, you've just been throwing for 20 minutes."

Hadley took a mouthful and blew it all over the floor and the gang laughed. The clubhouse boy had forgotten to put ice in the cooler.

Lefty Gomez: "I was just talking to a guy under the stands who wants me to go look at a kid pitcher. He says the kid has so much stuff, no catcher in the town can hold him. But then he tells me that the boy's with a rotten team and has lost eight in a row."

Bonham: "That's something, isn't it? I'd like to ask the guy this: If no catcher can catch him, how can anybody hit him?"

Buddy Hassett, to a reporter: "Yes, it looks as though I'm going to get into a World Series without paying. I think we're going to hit Cleveland the next time during a plumbers' convention. Maybe I can get myself a job for the winter. I'll find some guy who doesn't do anything and help him."

Crosetti: "Come on, Hassett, warm me up."

Rollie Hemsley: "Did you notice those low balls Hadley was throwing in practice? That was National League pitching. Anything above the belt over there is a mistake."

Long Drives

Manager Joe McCarthy: "I wouldn't say that, Rollie. We've seen a few pitches above the belt in World Series. I can remember a few Gehrig hit that were thrown high."

Hemsley: "Sure Joe, but they were mistakes, weren't they?"

Joe Di Maggio: "I guess Gehrig hit a lot of balls good in World Series, both high and low."

McCarthy: "I think the hardest ball I ever saw hit was one that Jimmie Foxx drove over the center field fence at Philadelphia, near the score board. It went over everything. Another time Gehrig hit one into the far end of the center field stands in Phillie—the extreme end. But it's hard to compare long hits. A ball that looks long in one park might look different in another."

Reporter: "Foxx hit a line drive over shortstop in Chicago one day. It looked low enough to reach, so Luke Appling jumped for it. But by the time he had turned around—and no kidding—the ball had landed in the center field bleachers."

McCarthy: "Now wait a minute. If you're going to start telling tall stories. I'll call Gomez over here. And he'll run you right out of the dugout."

Di Maggio: "Out of the dugout, out of the park, and out of town."

Travel Cut Sees Games Being Moved

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Moving the football games to the spectators instead of having the spectators move to the football games is the answer of the college athletic departments to the war-inspired travel restrictions.

Although virtually every coach and athletic director polled by the Associated Press expressed optimism regarding attendance and gate receipts for the coming season, many of them either had moved a contest to a large city or was contemplating such a switch.

Even the staid Big Ten approved the transfer of the Ohio State-Illinois game from small Champaign, Ill., to much bigger Cleveland.

It was the coaches of colleges in the smaller towns who were pessimistic.

Gate Receipts Off

Bernie Moore of Louisiana State figured that gate receipts for the Tigers' home games would be off from 25 to 40 per cent because of Baton Rouge's small size, plus the tire and gas situation. Mike Ahearn, veteran Kansas State Director, estimated his club's home receipts at Manhattan, Kan., "might be cut in half." Army guessed the crowds at its three West Point battles would be off 30 per cent.

Their sentiments contrasted sharply with the majority, especially with the ones expressed by officials at schools in Boston, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Minneapolis, Washington, Baltimore, Atlanta, and New Orleans.

But just in case their optimism might be of the morning glory variety, many of the directors made schedule shifts in hopes of insuring profitable gates.

Schedule Shifts

West Virginia, unable to get an attractive "breather" for its home field on Oct. 3, agreed to play in Boston College's at Boston, Maryland moved the Rutgers game to Baltimore and the Florida contest to Washington; Pennsylvania and Army will play in Philadelphia instead of at West Point; Princeton is bringing both the Army and the Navy games to New York's Yankee Stadium.

Stanford will play Santa Clara and the University of Washington at San Francisco instead of at Palo Alto; Alabama moved two games from Tuscaloosa; Mississippi took its game with Georgia to Memphis and it is possible the Ole Miss-Vanderbilt tussle will be decided on the same field; Texas A & M and Rice collide at Houston instead of College Station in other site changes.

Georgetown and George Washington, both competing for the patronage in an expanded Washington, D. C., will try Saturday night frays while Michigan State and Pittsburgh hope to lure the day-shift war workers with a 4 p. m. kickoff.

Famous Falkenburg Family Makes History in Sports

Step up and meet the fabulous Falkenburg clan, most of whom are present this week at the tournament for the Longwood Bowl at Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill.

On the left, there's Eugene, and beside Eugene, there's Mickey. Then follow Jinx, Tom, and Bob.

Eugene is the father, an electrical engineer by profession, a work that has carried him several times around the globe. Mickey is the mother, and on one of their trips to Spain, Jinx, the eldest and the only daughter, was born 22 years ago.

Tom, who is 17, was born in New York, while Bob, one year younger than Tom, was given Brazil for his first year's residence.

They're athletic champions all!

When the family was living in South America, Mother Mickey won the women's tennis championship of Brazil. Father Eugene was a leading golfer. Sister Jinx was crowned swimming champion of Chile.

Brothers Tom and Bob began their athletic careers when the family moved to Hollywood, Calif., seven years ago. Their field was tennis, and it was the younger of the two, Bob, who claimed the first outstanding championship. Bob crashed through to win the national boys' tournament last year despite an injured wrist.

Earlier this year, Eugene teamed with Tom to win the California father-and-son title. And this week, at Longwood, Eugene switches to Bob for his partner to try for the national father-and-son championship. Mickey and Bob had won the mother-and-son crown in California.

But, all was not always so rosy in the Falkenburg family.

Several weeks ago, the two boys were key figures in the national junior championships. Bob rated a third seeding over his older brother, who was unseeded. Both climbed the tournament ladder until the semifinals, with Mother Mickey and Father Eugene watching on the sidelines. Jinx was on the telephone sidelines making pictures in Hollywood.

And then the dramatic match occurred. Brother met brother for a berth in the final.

It was the unseeded Tom who came out on top, only to lose to Defending Champion Budge Patty in the final. But Bob came back to team with Patty and vanquished Tom and his partner in the doubles finale.

They're a fabulous clan, this Falkenburg family, and all except Jinx, once an outstanding girls' net player but now too busy being photographed, are this week making Longwood Bowl family history.

Net Chatter

Men's doubles started today with the following seeded listing: Mulloy and Dick McKee, Miami, No. 1; George Ball, El Paso, Texas, and Richard Odman, Seattle, No. 2; William Vogt and E. Victor Seixas, Jr., Philadelphia, No. 3; and Seymour Greenberg and Robert Smidl, Chicago, No. 4. Francisco Segura and Alejo Russell are No. 1 foreign seed.

* * *

Also carded for a starting date today were the men's national veteran doubles, the father-son and the women's doubles.

* * *

Billy Talbert, Cincinnati, who was forced to withdraw at match point of his first round encounter Monday, announced before leaving for a meeting with his draft board that he expected to be able to play in the national singles and doubles at Forest Hills.

* * *

Pauline Betz of Rollins College, Florida, is thinking seriously of taking a year of study at the University of Mexico to further her Spanish. Miss Betz, an excellent student, was assisting in teaching first-year Spanish courses at Rollins this year.

* * *

Five of the six Junior Davis Cuppers leave tomorrow for the Seigniory Club, Montreal, to compete in the Junior International Invitation tournament this Saturday and Sunday. They are: Jim Brink, Seattle; Bob and Tom Falkenburg; Fred Kovaleski, Hamtramck, Mich.; Arthur MacDonald, San Gabriel, Calif., and Bruce Daniels, Worcester.

* * *

The five Canadian competitors invited are Henri Rochon, Outremont; Hugh Brodie, J. R. Duff and J. R. Macken, Mount Royal, and Jean Marois, Belvedere Club, Quebec City.

* * *

This year's table tennis champions among the tennis players are Eddie Gilbert of Cornell and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco. Gilbert beat Bob Falkenburg 21-19, 21-8 and 21-18 at the Longwood Cricket Club last night, while Miss Osborne won over Doris Hart of Miami, 21-16, 21-17.

Sports Around the Hub

Kinchla Takes Caddie Title

Albemarle Golf Club in West Newton today was saluting young Dick Kinchla, who yesterday won the annual caddie championship of the Massachusetts Golf Association and gave Albemarle its first caddie champion in the 24 years the event has been held.

Kinchla did not break any low-scoring records yesterday as he covered 36 holes at Commonwealth in 150 strokes, but he did lead the rest of the field of 70 bag toters by a full eight strokes. Kinchla was a

Tufts College's annual football brochure arrived at this desk this morning and this year is more complete than ever. It discloses that some 40 candidates are due to report to Prof. Coach Lew Manly on Sept. 8 and that the Jumbos' first game is with Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine. Further it lists the names of Tufts athletes who have gone to war, with seven of the total being from last year's football eleven. Tufts has yet to announce Manly's assistants — line and backfield coaches, trainer and head and assistant freshman coaches.

* * *

The annual girls' junior golf championship, under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association, is scheduled to be held at Oakley Country Club beginning next Tuesday and continuing through a week from Friday. This course was chosen in place of Tedesco because of its accessibility. Cars marked Waverly, which run frequently from Harvard Square, go right by the course. The layout will be open for practice Monday, and any girl who is not 19 years of age on Aug. 25 is eligible to compete.

* * *

Briefs: Pleasant Park Yacht Club will hold its annual stag outing on an island in Boston Harbor on Sunday, Aug. 23. The affair will be held, rain or shine . . . It may be the Army routine, but when Nick Basca was with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Pro Football League he scaled 192 pounds. Now, as a member of Col. Robert Neyland's All-Army squad at New Haven, he carries a neat 178 . . . Northeastern held its first football drill under its new head coach, Foxy Flumere, at Huntington Field yesterday . . . A turnout of more than 30 candidates, headed by Capt. Dick Grey of Quincy, began preliminary workouts. In the group were 11 veterans from last fall's eleven.

Air Forces Open New Sports Areas For Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Eight new sports areas have been opened in an expanded program of physical training aimed at assuring that every member of the Air Forces Technical Training Command shall be fit for any strenuous duty that calls.

Every enlisted man on the field, including students, instructors, cadets, permanently attached men, and even soldiers living off the post, must put in an hour's physical training daily. Capt. Byron Bozarth is assisted in the program by eight officers and 43 qualified physical education instructors.

Each sports area has facilities for touch football and soccer, outdoor basketball and cage ball, and for conditioning exercises, combative group games, and ordinary competitive sports.

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Help, help! . . . The soldiers down at Camp Croft, S. C., have a swell driving range but virtually no practice balls. Capt. Robert G. Stephens, Jr., forwards the sad news that hundreds of soldiers have been turned away within the past two weeks and unless several thousand usable golf balls can be acquired right away, the sport likely will be discontinued. Golfers near Camp Croft are doing their best, but that isn't enough. What's needed is for some organization to run a drive to collect a real supply. Send 'em C. O. D. . . . P. S.: When Jack Cummins, former Shawnee-on-Delaware pro, ran into the same situation, he wrote to some of his pro-golfer friends. First to come through were Craig Wood with two dozen and Harry Lewis of Cleveland's Acacia Club with 60.

* * *

Major league clubs that think they've had troubles with twilight games lasting too long should listen to this one about a Lynchburg-Newport News double-header in the Virginia League. The first game was a long one, interrupted by rain, and the clouds made things so dark it finally had to be called because the ump ruled a game started by daylight couldn't be finished under the lights. Then the arcs were turned on and the second tilt began. But by the second inning the clouds had moved away, the sun was shining, so the lights were turned off and the game finished by daylight.

* * *

The Yanks claim that Dodgers-Giants double-header won't hurt the gate for their Army-Navy Relief bill Sunday, but ads in the local papers appeal: "Yankee fans go to bat. The Yankees have never let you down. Now don't let them down." . . . The West Coast Army All-Stars move into the Rose Bowl to practice next week. What a "homecoming" for Wallace Wade! . . . Wonder who is left to play basketball for the Bartlesville, Okla., Oilers this winter? Church Hyatt is at Fort Sill, Okla.; Hank Luisetti is going into Naval aviation, and Beanpole Joe Fortenberry is heading for the Army.

* * *

Gardnar Mulloy, tuning up his strokes at Longwood this week, hopes to get leave from the Navy to play in the nationals at Forest Hills. Since Bobby Riggs has turned pro, Mulloy figures he can handle the rest.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 18
By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 7-4, Rochester 3-5.
Jersey City 2-1, Buffalo 0-3.
Montreal 11-7, Baltimore 3-5 (second game, 10 innings.)
Toronto 4, Syracuse 1.

American Association
Indianapolis 3-2, Louisville 2-5.
Minneapolis 7-5, St. Paul 3-6 (second game, 10 innings.)
Columbus 6-2, Toledo 4-1.
Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 3.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 2-12, San Francisco 1-3.
Sacramento 4, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 6, Oakland 2.
Seattle 4, Portland 1.

Texas League
Dallas 7-0, Houston 1-5.
Shreveport 7, Tulsa 6.
Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 5.
Beaumont 1, Oklahoma City 0.

Southern Association
New Orleans 8-7, Little Rock 7-8.
Birmingham 3-3, Memphis 2-0.
Knoxville 3, Atlanta 2 (10 innings, second game postponed.)
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 2.

Eastern League
Binghamton 11-5, Scranton 6-12.
Williamsport 3-4, Springfield 1-0.
Hartford 5, Elmira 1.
Albany 4, Wilkes-Barre 1.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .332; Lombardi, Boston, .325.
Runs—Ott, New York, 88; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Slaughter, St. Louis, 75.
Runs batted in—Medwick, Brooklyn, 79; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 77.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 142; Medwick, Brooklyn, 136.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago; Marion, St. Louis, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 30.
Triples — Slaughter, St. Louis, 16; Nicholson, Chicago, 9.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 21; Camilli, Brooklyn, 20.
Stolen bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 13; Fernandez, Boston, 12.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 13-1; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 14-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .353; Gordon, New York, .342.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 100; Di Maggio, New York, 91.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 107; Di Maggio, New York, 84.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 151; Pesky, Boston, 147.
Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 33; Doerr and Di Maggio, Red Sox, 32.
Triples—Spence, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland 12.
Home Runs — Williams, Boston, 35; Laabs, St. Louis, 21.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 29; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Borowy, New York, 11-2; Hughson, Boston, 15-3.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	10	3	0	1.000
Hughson	27	15	3	.833
Brown	26	7	2	.778
Butland	17	2	1	.667
Dobson	22	7	7	.500
Terry	17	5	5	.500
Wagner	23	10	11	.476
Judd	24	7	9	.438
Newsome	21	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	18	6	4	.600
Tost	28	10	7	.588
Sain	32	4	5	.444
Javery	34	10	13	.435
Tobin	30	9	17	.346
Earley	22	4	10	.286
Donovan	21	1	5	.167
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Assuming New Duties

Associated Press

Lieut. Hank Greenberg Reports

Having donned his officer's uniform, Lieutenant Greenberg, right, reports to Maj. W. S. Thompson, Chief of Special Services, to take up his duties with the Army Air Force Flying Training Command at Fort Worth, Texas. The former Detroit Tigers' star will be Director of Sports at fields throughout the Nation.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	394	100	139	25	107	.353
Pesky	457	75	147	2	36	.322
Doerr	408	58	131	14	81	.321
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Di Maggio	481	84	140	12	39	.291
Lupien	318	40	88	3	45	.277
Finney	261	39	68	2	30	.261
Tabor	407	41	102	6	56	.251
Fox	241	38	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	183	12	45	0	13	.246
Conroy	214	18	42	4	18	.196
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Lombardi	228	23	74	8	32	.325
Holmes	443	40	123	3	31	.278
Waner	234	37	68	1	20	.368
Kluszs	176	18	47	1	26	.267
Fernandes	445	47	111	6	45	.249
Miller	464	40	114	5	39	.246
West	357	43	86	11	36	.241
Roberge	97	8	23	1	8	.237
Masi	73	13	17	0	9	.233
Gremp	164	9	37	3	16	.226
Sisti	334	42	75	4	29	.225
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	199	18	42	5	27	.211
	188	21	37	0	6	.197

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Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 3195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6321

Lacquer Lends Color to Your Rooms

By Bernice Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Bright slip covers, upholstery, drapes, and carpets need no longer carry the full color responsibility in our home decorative schemes. They can now share this cheerful duty with bookcases, desks, tables, cabinets and other pieces of furniture. For, furniture is in many instances deserting its natural wood finish to take on flaming reds, vivid greens, bright yellows, deep blues, and even warm corals.

Lacquers, paints, and enamels, applied over fine woods so that they enhance and emphasize rather than hide the grains, are now applied to many conventional pieces of furniture. We have long been accustomed to bright pieces for our kitchens, but at the recent International Home Furnishings Market here, color in furniture appeared as a new decorative treatment for living room, dining room, breakfast nook, and bedroom.

Adds Gaiety

This doesn't mean, furniture manufacturers make clear, that the conventional and classic finished wood pieces are to disappear or lose favor. They remain as popular as ever. The colored furniture is here to add gaiety, color, and originality in spots where it is needed. This invasion of color into furniture was first presented to fill a needed decorative effort to lighten the formality of an all-18th Century room. Provincial pieces owe a large share of their charm to their bright painted floral trims or paint and lacquer finishes. As a result of the popularity of these accents of color in these particular periods, they are now found in lacquered tables, chests, desks, and other pieces for modern settings—in Chinese White, Mandarin Red, shiny black, green, yellow, pale pastels and varying shades of blue.

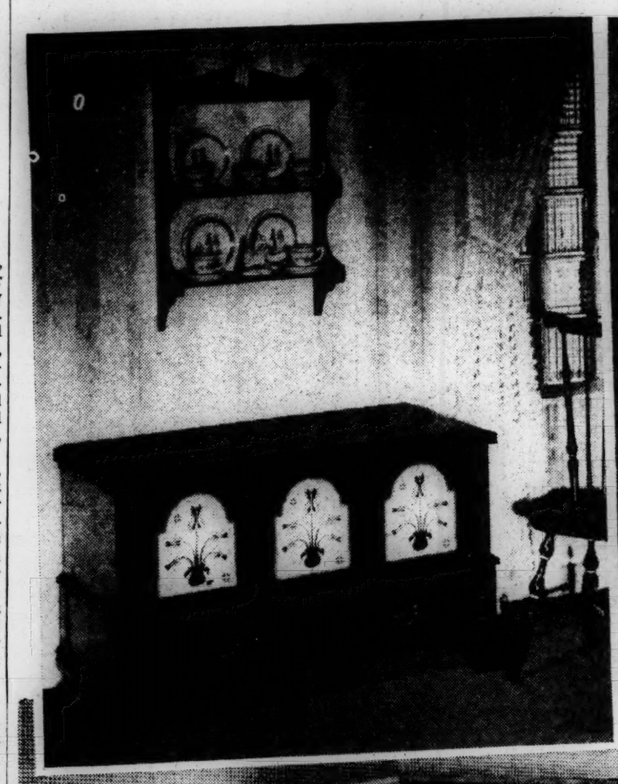
The Chinese motif has also been largely responsible for this new trend, influenced by the use of credenzas, bookcases, break-front cabinets, and desks, which are adaptable to either traditional or modern periods. In most cases the entire outside of the cabinets and panellings are lacquered in black and gold and the inside walls and shelves are in yellow. Chinese scenes, flowers, and figures furnish the decoration.

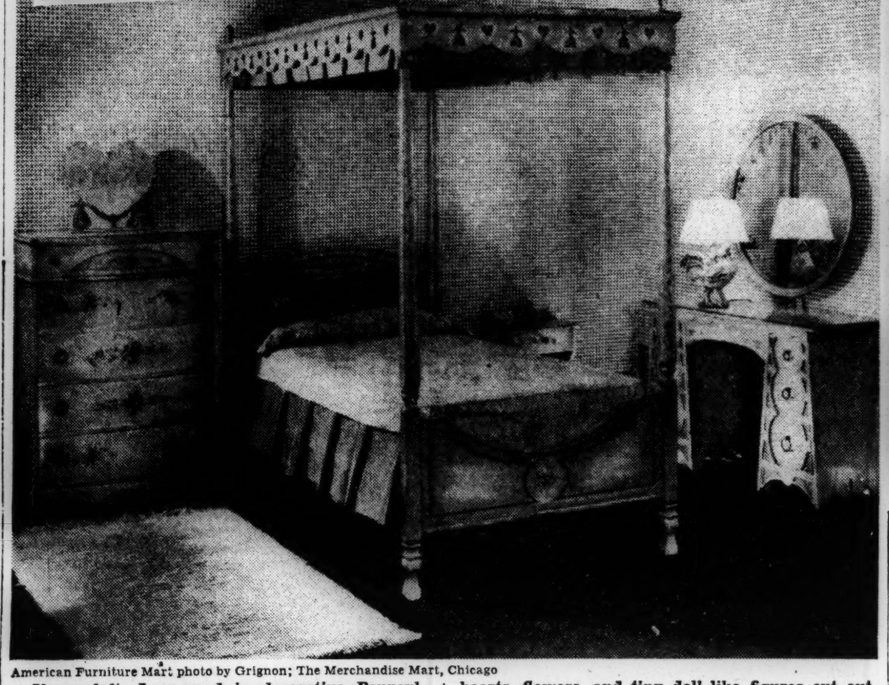
For Provincial Settings

A direct contrast to these very dignified pieces are those for informal and Provincial settings. Pennsylvania Dutch furnishings, used in many breakfast nooks, are brilliant in a selecton of colors and profusely decorated with gay flowers and cheery peasant figures. Floral decorations are also added to light maple pieces styled for Pan-American and Mexican settings.

This new trend also lends a feminine touch to bedrooms where delicate pastels and dainty flowers fit in with beruffled boudoir chairs and tufted bedspreads. Even old-fashioned four poster beds, symbols of our Early American heritage, appear in bright lacquered colors.

Color is even carried into utility items, such as painted cedar chests with bright peasant floral designs. Because of their decorative qualities plus the fact that they furnish much needed seating space in small homes and apartments, the chests may be used as effectively in the dining room as in the bedroom.





American Furniture Mart photo by Grignon; The Merchandise Mart, Chicago

Upper left—Lacquered in decorative Pennsylvania Dutch designs, this dark green cedar chest can be used in either a dining room or a breakfast nook. Upper right—Lacquered maple in red, black, and gold with Pennsylvania Dutch motifs adds a gay note to this breakfast-room grouping. The rug is Early American with a blocked flower design. Lower left—Bedroom set of oak finished in a tone called Midnight Sun. Decorative features include hearts, flowers, and tiny doll-like figures cut out or painted on in bright blues, greens, yellows, and reds. Lamps and mirrors employ the same decorative designs. Lower right—White lacquer with gold trim and bleached mahogany make this distinctive modern secretary. Drawer pulls in the shape of old-fashioned wedding bands are of brass. Beige and brown upholstery covers chair. The rug is turquoise blue with a tone on tone design.

Art of Weaving Still Has Place in Some Households

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women all over the Nation now busily engaged in knitting for the Red Cross are getting just a taste of the work the women did during the Civil War—and still do in some remote and mountainous parts of America.

In some Ozarks homes woolen garments are still made by the same processes and on the same equipment common a century ago. Some women still spend regular hours making socks, scarfs, sweaters, caps, and other articles of clothing as well as rugs, baskets, quilts, and embroidery work—and doing the washing, cooking, cleaning, and incidental household duties too.

It's a long, slow process making the garments out of raw wool, and requires the patient skill of an expert craftsman.

From the time the sheep are sheared until the garment is finished, the process requires five distinct operations.

The winter growth of wool is taken from the sheep during the first warm days of spring. Usually the shearing is done by hand with large scissors, although some of the larger wool producers take advantage of a shearing machine—which makes a trip through the country once each season.

The wool is then carefully washed to free it from all dust and foreign matter—and one would think to see the wool that a hog had nothing on sheep in ability to get dirty.

Following a thorough washing, however, the raw wool is soft and fluffy and is made ready for the spinning wheel by carding, a process in itself much more difficult than it looks. The cards are flat boards about 12 x 8 inches with hundreds of tiny wire needles which smooth the wool into soft loose rolls as the cards are drawn over each other in a fast "combing" manner.

Now for the Spinning

This step completed, the wool is ready for the spinning wheel, an ingenious and beautiful piece of equipment, simple for the initiate to operate. The rolls of carded wool, about 12 inches long, are brought out, one end twisted over the spindle of the wheel and the other held loosely in the left hand while the operator spins the large wooden wheel with her right, causing the spindle to rotate rapidly, stretching the wool and twisting it into thread which rolls up on the spindle. An expert spinner can make the yarn into any degree of thickness by merely changing the tension on the wool in her hand as it goes into the spindle.

If the garment to be made is to be anything but white, dying is the next process. Even with the many varieties of hues that can be obtained from inexpensive dyes purchased in town, many Ozark women prefer to use a brown coloring made from walnut hulls.

Ready to Knit

After the dying and drying, the wool yarn is ready to be knit, a process familiar to practically every woman, or woven. Weaving is not so usual a process even in the Ozarks.

Although there are still a few old looms left from pioneer days which have been cherished and kept in good repair, they are seldom used except for making rugs.

In the early days, however, when it was necessary to make practically all cloth—and incidentally they wore more then than now—the spinning wheel and loom had to be kept busy constantly to clothe a large family. Even little boys would be set down after supper to card, and many girls who are now grandmothers could spin at the age of six. Then it took one person a day—a longer day than those stipulated by the Wage-Hour law—to card, spin, and weave one yard of goods.

Improving Lot of Negro Is Aim Of New Racial Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Racial equality has become a war issue upon which the hope of victory may turn, according to the latest pamphlet, The Negro and the War, issued by the Public Affairs Committee, of Rockefeller Plaza, which made public a 7-point program for improving the lot of the Negroes in the nation.

The program, set forth in the pamphlet, written by Earl Brown and George R. Leighton, holds that: (1) the Army should offer Negro soldiers better protection and more respect and should train more Negro officers; (2) the Navy should make the enlistment of Negroes a permanent policy; (3) the Government should end discrimination in the appointment of Federal employees, and the powers of the Fair Employment Practice Committee should be revised and enlarged; (4) private employers, after suitable preparation with their present personnel should make an effort to fill their wartime vacancies with qualified Negro workers; (5) labor unions should clear their own house on the color question and not wait for the Government to straighten out their affairs; (6) workers should see that their unions do not discriminate and back up employers when they seek to give Negroes a fair deal, and (7) citizens should try to see that Negroes in their community have equal opportunities with white citizens.

Public Calls It Unfair

"The public feeling about the treatment given the Negro in the present war effort is that it is unfair," the pamphlet declares. "A remarkable opportunity now exists to break the barriers and see that Negroes receive what is fair, their rights. Men and women want to be free, and the sight of one part of our people getting more freedom can only strengthen the determination to win more freedom for all."

The United States has made the Negro a citizen, yet it has not fully protected him in his rights, the pamphlet holds.

"It has drafted him for service in its armies, yet it does not adequately protect him when he seeks entertainment on his leaves and furloughs," it continues. "Our Government has urged the Negro citizens to back the fight to beat Hitler, yet it has permitted Negroes to be shut out of Government jobs for which they are qualified, has made inadequate efforts to see that Negroes are given opportunity for employment in the war industries and has not always enforced respect for its own uniform when worn by a Negro.

"It is useless to describe the United States as the land where the Negro has already won his birthright when this is not true. Propaganda of this kind only gives the Axis Powers a chance to prove that Americans are liars and that American pleas are nothing more than clumsy attempts to clamp a new 'White Man's Burden' on those Asiatics who can't defend themselves."

Some things are being done, the pamphlet conceded. Negroes won their right to move into the Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit, Mich.; G-men are investigating lynchings, Negro troops have better food, clothing, and sleeping quarters than in World War I; illiterate Negro draftees from the South are getting their first chance to learn to read and write; a mixed officer's training school is being conducted successfully at Fort Benning, Ga., and many industrial plants operate successfully in war production with no discrimination.

Discrimination and prejudice are, however, still prevalent "to an alarming degree" in many sections, "and progress to date has been on a small scale," the pamphlet says. One of the most serious problems in the war industry picture is the danger of a dislocated labor market, with intensified labor shortages and unnecessary migration in areas where much Negro labor in now available.

Now Propitious Moment

Declaring that conditions are unusually favorable now for the placing of Negroes, the pamphlet says that with careful preparation an employer can shift his employment policy without fear of trouble.

"The supervisory staff, especially the foremen, should be informed in advance and the whole move discussed in detail, so that the foremen thoroughly understand the desirability and the necessity for the step," it recommends.

"The whites with whom the Negroes will first be associated should be informed in advance, so that everybody will be familiar with the change that is about to occur and the reasons for it. Where unions are concerned, they should be informed in detail also. The first Negroes to be employed should be picked with care; bumptious or subservient Negroes are no bigger help than bumptious or subservient whites. The main point is this: Make a start; feed the new help in as fast as it seems desirable until the color questions can be dispensed with altogether and the hiring done on skill and merit alone."

Chart Helps in 'Keeping the Children'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you ever a "housewife" by the hour? Do you stay with tiny tot relatives while their parents go shopping or out for the evening? Do you take care of strange children to earn money?

Then you know of the many problems that may arise because you are unfamiliar with the children's routine, or you can't enforce discipline, or you have difficulty in finding where certain necessaries are kept.

Your problems will be simplified if you prepare a chart of what to do, and have it filled out by the homemaker whose place you are taking by the hour, whether she's a relative or friend or a stranger.

She will be glad to fill it out, and probably will wish she'd thought of the idea sooner.

Once the chart is filled out for a home, it may be kept for future reference, and changes may be noted as they occur.

First, Keep Track of Mother

State for each time the destination of the mother and, if possible, the telephone number at which she may be reached. If she is going a distance that makes it impossible for her to be contacted quickly and easily, ask for the telephone number of a relative or friend who could be called in any emergency.

Ask whether and what you are to feed the children, and if they are to be allowed snacks before bedtime or between meals. Be certain that you know where to find the needed items of food, and how to operate the stove.

Write down the bedtime for each child, and ask that the children be told the same time. The mother of the household knows as well as you do that they will want to hear "just one more radio program" or "one more story" to delay being tucked in for the night. Make a note as to where night clothes are kept if the children are too young to prepare for bed themselves.

List Bedtime Duties

Make a list of doors to be locked and lights to be turned off during the evening. Be certain that you understand how to regulate the temperature controls, if there are any, or to light and turn off, the heaters.

Other important items on your chart are those dealing with the sum you are to be paid for each hour's service, providing you are an employed helper rather than a friend or relative acting as a volunteer. This should vary with the work, such as meal-getting, that you are to do, and with arrangements for your transportation.

If you provide the transportation at some expense to yourself, you should receive a higher rate than if your employer provides it. Have a definite understanding in advance as to how you are to go home, if it entails your being out late.

All of this specific information on a chart will simplify your arrangements each time, and will help you to safeguard the children under your care.

Brother's Suit Turns Up on Sister

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is an era when nothing goes to waste. How about that perfectly good suit that husband, brother or dad keeps hanging in the back of the closet, but never wears? Maybe it didn't fit just right or he decided after he got it that he didn't like the color.

Whatever the reason that it just hangs there, he'd better prove it's a suit he really needs or he's likely to see it transformed into a smart fall outfit for wife, sister or daughter. Things like that are happening nowadays. The ingenuity of the little woman of the house hasn't overlooked the masculine wardrobe as a source of material for feminine wearing apparel.

Looking in on the Traphagen School of Fashion recently, we discovered where at least one man's good tweed suit had gone. It had been skillfully and candidly transformed into a handsome fall suit for a well-dressed young woman. It was reconstructed at a cost of less than 50 cents for such incidentals as thread and button moulds.

The trousers were made over into the skirt, the vest was used in the lapels, the cuffs of the trousers were transformed into the belt, and the flaps of the pockets utilized for trimming on the set-in pockets.

Not satisfied until the outfit was complete, the young designer converted a pair of brother's old silk pajamas into the lining for the jacket (not the sleeves, for they were lined with the sleeve lining of the tweed coat) and used them also for the body and sleeves of a blouse. The hand-embroidered monogram from the pajamas was applied to the sleeve as decoration, and the neck of the blouse was fastened with dainty silk ties.

It's patriotic to be thrifty, and when you can utilize a man's perfectly good suit for your own, and buy a war bond or two as a result of your thriftiness, you're doing your modest bit effectively on the home front.

In the Traphagen remodeling clinic new combinations are evolved so rapidly that it's fun to see what can be made from the most unheard-of things. One of the girls brought in a roomy pair of her husband's woolen slacks and two colored woolen scarfs. The slacks were wide enough to yield material for the skirt with inverted front pleats in a dress she evolved, while clever use of the two colored scarfs wrought a becoming design on both blouse and sleeves. This is one of the very successful transformations that the students have achieved. Another is a trousseau consisting of 17 pieces which can be sewn up for $9.99!

The real purpose behind all this home dressmaking for economy is to teach business women and housewives style strategy while they extract unimagined possibilities from outmoded garments—an integral part of the Nation's economy program.

Traphagen School of Fashion

Since he could no longer wear the suit, one of the women in his family rescued it from the back of the closet.

A little skill with needle, thread, and scissors turned his old suit into a modish new fall outfit for her.

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It Pays to Care For Old Shoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I guess everyone likes a new pair of shoes. And many a closet holds a pair that can be made to look almost new under the skillful fingers of the shoe repairman. We tried it on some old shoes so I know it's true.

Last winter my daughter had a pair of blue suede shoes. They were both attractive and comfortable, but by spring the leather had become faded from so many brushings. The leather had a whitish tinge in places. That was the reason they had been laid aside.

One day when we were cleaning they were brought to light. My daughter thought they should be discarded and placed them with the rest of the trash. "Besides being faded, the heels are run over and the soles are thin at the toe. I'll throw them away," she said.

But I took them out again. I wondered if the shoemaker might be able to renovate them. They had been expensive and the leather was not worn badly. When I took them to the shop, the manager looked them over carefully. "Yes, I can make these almost as good as new," he promised.

In a week I went back. The results were entirely satisfactory. The color had been restored to a rich blue by an application of dye, then the nap had been raised, the heels straightened, and a new composition cap added. The soles had been skillfully patched at the toe.

As he promised, the shoe looked almost like new. And all for less than two dollars. Look in your closet. Perhaps you have some shoes that can be put back into use. The shoe repairman is almost a magician these days and it fits right into the national program to be thrifty.

J. E. S.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	556,830
1942 volume to date	64,149,447
1941 volume to date	88,429,719

Stocks Mixed; Profit Selling Checks Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Trends became mixed in today's stock market after profit selling halted an early rise which carried a number of rail and industrial leaders to new peaks for the year or longer.

The carrier stocks absorbed considerable selling based on their recent substantial advance, but as a rule they yielded ground grudgingly and held near previous closings in the final hour. Aircrafts showed late resistance while steels, rubbers, motors and some industrial specialties were off fractions to around a point.

Retreat from the best prices, recorded in the first hour, was braked by a sharp recovery in American Telephone on the announcement the directors had voted the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share. Preceding this Telephone had dropped more than 2 points on a few transactions and Wall Street was uneasy over the possibility of a cut in the communication company's dividend after 21 years at the $9 per share annual rate.

The market got some inspiration at the start from the general good feeling by the smashing Commando raids on the French coast. Activity tapered after the brief buying movement spent itself and buying for the five-hour stretch were about 500,000 shares.

Stocks given rather consistent support included Boeing, Curtiss-Wright, Sperry, Lockheed, Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge, Pennsylvania, United Airlines, Celanese, Corn Products and Hiram Walker. Baldwin Locomotive certificates pushed up about a point on active transfers. Inclined to softness a good part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber preferred, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, American Can and Atlantic Coast Line.

In the curb modest advances noted were by Arkansas Natural Gas "A," and Creole Petroleum. Sherwin Williams climbed more than a point while Northern States Power "A," Pantepec Oil and Electric Bond & Share dipped.

Bonds Lower

The more active second-grade rails gave up fractions to around a point today in profit taking that increased toward the close of the bond market.

Selected issues held or added to small advances, continuing yesterday's uptrend, but losers were in the majority and accounted for most of the sizeable turnover.

Minor gains were held by Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Illinois Central refunding 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Western Union 4½s.

Feeling the pinch of profit taking were, among others, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New York Central consolidated 4s, Northern Pacific 6s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

U. S. governments held in a narrow range on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Foreign bonds were generally narrow and slightly mixed.

July Newspaper Advertising Index Tops a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspaper advertising picked up in July with an advance ahead of July, 1941.

An index in Printers' Ink, out Aug. 21, will show that newspaper lineage in the United States was 6.5 per cent higher in July than in June and 0.6 per cent above July, 1941. July actual lineage declined less than seasonally normal, Printers' Ink will say.

Farm paper lineage in July was 19.7 per cent higher than June and 8.8 per cent more than in July, 1941.

Magazine advertising in July increased 16.4 per cent over June but was 1.4 per cent below July, 1941. The journal said publishers were optimistic concerning the future and that early fall issues were doing as well if not better than last year.

The magazine's general advertising index, covering five media for June, shows an advance of 3.7 per cent over May but was 7.9 per cent below June, 1941. The 1942 half-year was 8.6 per cent under the comparable 1941 period.

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The stock market closed steady at higher levels established earlier in today's session.

Kaffirs, diamonds and coppers were firm among the industrials while home rails and oils ended steady.

British funds continued firm at the finish and Brazilian issues were easier among foreign bonds.

Sulphate of Ammonia Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has established uniform price ceilings for all sales by producers, importers and jobbers of sulphate of ammonia, a by-product of the iron and steel industry and one of the most important agricultural fertilizers. The order increased by 20 cents a ton the former ceiling price but eliminated an extra $1 allowed for so-called spot sales. New base prices are $28.20 a ton at inland ovens and $29.20 at ports, plus transportation charges.

Nazis Strive To Halt Rising Labor Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Germany, battling with a rising manpower shortage that is forcing it steadily to give ground in the race with United Nations arms production, is striving to increase to 6,000,000 the total of foreign workers in the factories and farms of the Reich, but despite ruthless recruiting, it has been able to mass less than 2,500,000, according to allied news sources here.

The recent appointment of Fritz Sauckel, former governor of Thuringia and an intimate of Himmler, as General Commissioner for the Administration of Manpower, is declared by the Inter-Allied Information Center to underline manpower shortage as the weakest link in Hitler's war economy.

Commissioner Sauckel's appointment to crack the whip over labor, both domestic and imported, together with new restrictions on manufacture of consumer goods and on equipment replacements, gives clear evidence that Germany recognizes the year 1942, before United States and other allied production overwhelms Axis arms reserves, as the crucial date for winning or losing World War II, the Inter-Allied Information Center says in a statement.

Labor Shortage

With labor shortages appearing in every type of industry by January, 1942, despite the importation of 2,139,553 foreign workers, including 1,000,000 Poles, the Nazi Government began to abandon its milder inducements and to adopt increasingly harsh methods of rounding up manpower from the conquered countries, according to reports received by the center.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, Norway, France and the Netherlands all felt the lash. On May 7, the Gestapo carried out systematic raids on Prague restaurants, sending to Germany all persons, including women, unable to produce evidence of war work employment.

On June 15, the Nazis threw a cordon around Napoleon Square in Warsaw, trapping more than a thousand Polish shoppers, messengers and passers-by who were taken to trains bound for Germany. In Kiev, a large portion of the Russian population between the 14 and 55 was seized by occupation troops, and on German orders, France's pro-Nazi Laval has closed hundreds of factories and Commissioner Sauckel has announced a regular service of "work trains" to carry conscripted French workers over the border.

Harsh Methods

Many youth organizations in France, Holland and Norway have now become work contingents bound for German farms and factories, the report says. Another form of pressure in Norway has been to allow food into the country only in proportion to the number of workers leaving for Germany.

Reports from Europe available to the Inter-Allied office indicate that the increase in arms production necessary to meet rising American and British power, plus the drain of manpower on the Eastern front, has created an impasse for German leaders. More laborers and skilled technicians are needed, yet at the same time the army must draw all able-bodied men into the ranks to make up for losses in Russia and fill coastal garrisons against the threat of a second front.

As early as April, 1942, a German press item stated that 8,000 foreign workers were being "recruited" weekly for the Reich. This "recruiting," it was revealed, included compulsory service instituted for the German minorities in Denmark, Alsace and Croatia. Simultaneously, by refusing raw materials to industries in occupied countries, the Nazis created unemployment and then transferred personnel and equipment to the Reich.

Workers Transferred

The Inter-Allied center reports that the more severe measures followed the appearance of nearly 2,000,000 vacancies in German war industries at the beginning of 1942.

Coincident with the coralling of foreign manpower, German domestic efforts since the appointment of Commissioner Sauckel have seen a "combing out" of non-essential industries, with thousands of workers transferred to war jobs. Women workers have taken over 1,000,000 jobs since 1939, half of them in factories. In January, the Labor Conscription Law, which drafted German citizens for labor in the state, was applied for an indefinite period. In February, the Labor Ministry said that henceforth two workers would have to do the work of three.

School children between 6 and 11 years have been used for land work, and about 200,000 boys over 11 were taken from schools to work as helpers in munition, tank and plane factories, according to the Center. But even such measures and adult working hours running from 56 to 60 hours a week have produced very unsatisfactory results.

Summing up the manpower bottleneck in Germany, the Swedish "Dagens Nyheter" declared recently:

"It may be remembered that the same labor problem made itself felt in the third year of the last war. That time, every effort was in vain. Prisoners of war and women were not capable of filling the gaps in the workers' ranks. The great population of the Allies and their greater supply of industrial workers finally decided that issue."

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Commerce and Finance

Small Plant Owners Say Stanley Plan Would Provide Orders

Business and Industry

U. S. Treasury Would Modify Ruml Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A possible modification of the Beardsley Ruml "pay-as-you-go" plan for collecting Feleral income taxes was suggested by Treasury officials to a Senate finance subcommittee today.

Instead of cancelling by bookkeeping procedure all 1942 income taxes due next year, and allowing taxpayers to begin 1943 on a current paying basis, Treasury officials suggested that the sub-committee study an alternate scheme under which the normal tax and the first bracket of the surtax on 1942 income would be forgiven, with any balance of surtaxes to be paid over a two or three-year period.

Randolph Paul, general counsel for the Treasury Deparement, and his assistants estimated that the 1942 tax liabilities of "an overwhelming majority"—80 or 90 per cent—of the taxpayers would be wiped out entirely, and that larger taxpayers would get partial relief.

The officials said that about $2,400,000,000 of an estimated $5,000,000,000 of individual income tax liabilites for 1942 would be forgven under the modification they discussed. The remaining $2,600,000,000 in higher-bracket surtaxes could be recovered over a two or three-year period, they said.

All 1942 income tax liabilities would be forgiven for taxpayers with $2,000 or less or surtax not income after exemptions, they explained, and larger taxpayers would benefit by the cancellation of normal tax and the first bracket surtax on their taxable income.

Citing specific cases under the proposed alternate plan, they said no 1942 tax would be collected from a single man with $2,750 total net income, or from a childless married man making $3,500, or from a man with wife and dependent, who earned $3,900 or less.

Mr. Ruml, is chairman of the New York Federal Bank and Treasurer of R. M. Macy, Inc.

A warning that industry could not survive lean postwar years without drastic revision of business levies in the proposed new tax bill came from Senator James Davis (R), Pennsylvania.

He said the Senate Finance Committee of which he is a member must change the House approach or let the nation "face defeat on this important front," as vital to victory as arms and men.

Senator Davis's formal statement appeared as Chairman Bennett Champ Clark (D), Missouri, called a finance subcommittee back into executive session to continue its study of the income tax withholding program in the House bill.

Senator Davis said Pennsylvania's steel, coal and oil industries, geared to full war production, feared the effects of the House bill on future lean years.

The House bill, he declared, would allow heavy industry to earn only 3 or 3½ per cent.

"This 3 per cent earning results from computing excess profits net income before deducting normal and surtax and by limiting the excess profits credit to 5 per cent on invested capital over $200,000,000 and then by further levying the normal and surtax at 45 per cent," he continued.

With maximum earnings limited thus drastically, average earnings would fall below 1 per cent," he declared, "and no industry can survive such an average rate of earnings."

A. T. & T. Declares Regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.25

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with more than 600,000 stockholders, today declared a quarterly dividend of $2.25, a continuation of the rate of $9 paid annually for the past 21 years.

The annual rate was maintained in the face of recent dividend reductions by several of the parent company's subsidiaries from which much of its vast revenue is derived.

Whether American Telephone would cut its dividend had been one of the prime questions in the financial district since Walter S. Gifford, President, addressed the stockholders last April.

At that time he said that there were too many uncertainties for him to forecast the future trend.

The regular quarterly payment of $2.25 will contribute about $42,000,000 to the shareholders' group, which is the largest body of security holders of any one issue, excepting the bonds of the United States Treasury.

The dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Today's dividend constituted the 86th consecutive payment at the $2.25 rate.

Army Building Materials Drastically Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—New, dratic restrictions on the use of critical war materials in the Army's $7,500,000,000 construction program were reported by the War Department.

A revised official list of prohibited items for construction work was said virtually to bar use of chromium, magnesium and nickel. Restrictions already were severe on copper, rubber, steel, zinc, lead and aluminum.

Advertising Business Found Doing Good Job in War Effort

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reader and listener-audiences of the standard "media," as the advertising industry quaintly lumps newspapers, magazines, radio, outdoor advertising, etc., have probably noticed a great change in the mine-run of advertising copy in recent months. And thereby hangs a considerable story. It is a story which the advertising people themselves, who tell everybody else's story, haven't told, except to each other in their own trade papers, but it deserves telling.

The advertising business—which is no small shakes as a business, grossing something round $2,000,000,000 a year—has found itself in deep water. In the first place, the supply of things to be advertised is running down. Few advertise automobiles any more, nor tires—for purposes of sales now. There is no need of advertising gasoline, or sugar on the Atlantic Seaboard, nor electrical appliances anywhere else in the country, nor long-distance telephone service, nor vacations by rail, nor new real estate subdivisions, nor a great many other things.

Congressional Attitude

Also fashionable theory in Washington has been against the advertising business for some time, even in the days when the argument was still good that mass production depends on mass consumption and mass consumption on advertising.

TNEC showed its mistrust in its very first monograph, on "Price Behavior and Business Policy," which had a rather hard-hearted chapter, from an advertising man's point of view, on "Advertising, brands, and trade-marks." Half of Thurman Arnold's remarks on advertising seem to be against it and half for it.

Last year's tax bill originally carried heavy imposts on radio time sales and outdoor signs. In the coming concentration of civilian industry in "nuclear plants," it looks possible that brand-names, which have been under Washington suspicion for a long time, may be dropped for a simple "Victory Brand."

And the advertising industry has also itself to blame for some of its troubles. Much advertising copy has been more enthusiastic than accurate, and much of it sensational rather than in good taste. Undesirable and over-done copywriting has persisted in addition to the type of exaggerated statement the Federal Trade Commission complained of last week in two major cigaret advertising programs.

A few months ago one of the advertising trade journals misquoted FTC Commissioner March to the effect that only about 1 per cent of advertising showed exaggerated claims. The decimal point was wrong. Grunted Commissioner March, ". . . more nearly 10 per cent."

A new type of abuse of good taste has crept into post-Pearl Harbor advertising copy, in the capitalization of the war by copywriters to sell any and every kind of product. "Help Win the War by Buying Zilch's Gimcracks" runs the copy, or "Keep Fit for the War by Buying Faircranks' Whimsies." This causes some readers to grind their teeth and mutter that there ought to be a law.

For these and other reasons things were piling up last fall and the advertising agencies wanted to do something about it. They held a great gathering in Hot Springs early in December, and formed a central organization to fight the battles of the industry. But just at that moment the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor. The organization, about to blossom forth as a means of fighting Washington in behalf of advertising was, to the industry's great honor, converted promptly into the makings of an organization to help Washington use advertising to win the war. This is the nucleus of the recently developed Advertising Council, Inc.

Need For Council

There was plenty of need for it. Getting people to conserve, skimp, and go without is the same general problem as getting them to spend their money—merely reversed. There are only two ways to do it—the totalitarian way, by force, or the American way, by explanation and advertising. But Washington had no idea of what an advertising program is, or the work it involves in addition to merely writing the copy.

The early conservation and other official programs were bungled in the same way as if an advertising agency put on a program to sell merchandise without explaining where it could be purchased or arranging so that it was available when the consumer decided to buy it.

So Donald Nelson told the advertising men in December, ". . . There . . . will be many compaigns having to do with public education, morale, problems of conservation, use of alternative materials in place of those now urgently needed for war . . . we must have the means of quickly . . . disseminating facts to the American people. . . . The help of you advertising people is essential." And poet MacLeish of the Office of Facts and Figures said, "By organizing the Advertising Council you have put right into our lap the very thing we wanted. We were just on the point of coming to you and asking you to set up a committee to work with us. You have gone much further. . . ."

First big job worked out by the Advertising Council, Inc., was the scrap salvage program started last month, begun with the big ad "An Emergency Statement to Industrial Executives" over Donald Nelson's picture.

WPB and the Advertising Council hammered out the general idea and program. The Steel Institute underwrote $1,500,000 of the bill, the fat-consuming industries $500,000. McCann-Erickson, regular agency for the Institute, prepared and placed the copy. The Council has advised the Treasury, at Treasury suggestion, on all recent promotional and advertising campaigns dealing with war bonds, pay roll allotments, etc.

The Council's Radio Advisory Committee has worked out a nation-wide radio time pool to straighten out the tangle and confusion of government messages of the early months of the war.

Advertising Survey

In co-operation with the OFF, the Council is making a continuous survey of all war theme advertising in all "media." A volunteer committee of the Council helped Agriculture work out a forest fire prevention campaign on the West Coast. And so on. The Council or its executive committee meets at least once a week in Washington or New York, its subcommittees oftener.

Nearly everybody is now in the Council. Membership is not confined to advertising agencies or advertisers. An original $100,000 was chipped in from the following sources:

Agencies	$20,000
Advertisers	20,000
Magazines	15,000
Newspapers	15,000
Outdoor Advertising	15,000
Radio	15,000

The list of institutional affiliates includes the following:

Advertising Federation of America, Advertising Typographers, Agricultural Publishers Association, American Association of Advertising Agencies, American Newspaper Publishers Association, Associated Business Papers, Association of National Advertisers, Broadcasters Victory Council, Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, Direct Mail Advertising Association, Financial Advertisers Association, Insurance Advertising Conference, International Association of Electrotypers & Stereotypers, Lithographer National Association, National Association of Broadcasters, National Association of Transportation Advertising, National Business Papers Association, National Editorial Association, National Industrial Advertisers Association, Outdoor Advertising Association of America and United Typothetae of America.

However, entirely outside of and over and above the work of the Advertising Council, credit must go to many advertising agencies, and to many large advertisers, for recent work contributed to the war effort.

Large agencies have given heavily and without charge of their professional services to campaign after campaign, including United China Relief, United Service Organizations, War Savings Bonds, salvage campaigns, etc. One of the largest recently gave a big luncheon on the house to all its personnel, down to the last stenographer and office-boy, in a New York hotel, to acquaint the whole staff with the astonishing volume of voluntary and unpaid work which had been contributed by various persons and departments under its roof.

Large Contributions

In addition, large corporations have been and are contributing advertisements out of their own pocket in increasing numbers. First probably were the oil companies distributing in the Atlantic Seaboard area affected by "Ickes' gas scare" last fall and then by the real one this spring. Last fall they kicked in about $250,000 worth of advertising to discourage people from buying their own products.

Corporation after corporation is now paying for similar ads—"Roll in the Rubber," "A Day in the Life of a Patriot," "Ask Yourself This Question—Will It Help Win the War?" and so on. It would be invidious to name names. The copy appears in The Christian Science Monitor and other papers nearly every day. Some of the best advertising copy ever written is now appearing in profusion in American newspapers and magazines and being heard over the radio.

For income tax purposes, the Treasury has ruled that "expenses incurred in advertising and promoting the sale of defense savings bonds constitute allowable deduction in the Federal income tax return of individuals and corporations as business expense." Some of the copy is not, however, so deductible. Such advertising is not a permissible cost on war contracts, naturally. Companies engaged now exclusively in war work, like the motor companies, must therefore charge such costs to surplus.

But it appears to be a worthwhile charge.

July Chain Store Sales Increase in All Lines

NEW YORK—Chain store sales in July gained in all lines of trade, according to Chain Store Age. The index for the month advanced to 177 of the 1929-1931 average, from 171 in June. The July, 1941, index was 141.

The July sales index figures compare as follows:

	July 1942	June 1942	July 1941
Grocery	173	166	130
Variety	175	174	145
Drug	191	186	162
Shoe	230	188	175
Apparel	200	172	159

Small Business Wants Stanley Plan Extended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—A new formula for bringing "big business" prime contractors and "small business" subctractors together on war orders, known as the Stanley Plan, has raised the hopes of American Business Congress, spokesman for small plant owners, is calling upon the Truman Senate Committee to investigate the reasons why the War Production Board is confining the Stanley program solely to the Chicago area.

Whether extention of the plan has been delayed by personal rivalries and bureaucratic inertia within and among the WPB's 13 regional offices, as the businessmen's congress charges, or whether it is due to honest difference of opinion as to the formula's effectiveness, all interested groups including local offices of the WPB, admit that the Stanley plan has been highly successful in its Chicago tests.

To many small businessmen with tools and dies long idle in the midst of war production bottlenecks, the Stanley program, plus the ministrations of the slowly-developing Smaller War Plants Corporation, looms as their sole guardian against bankruptcy.

Plan Outlined

As evolved by James Stanley, ingenious member of the old Office of Production Management and now in the production division of the WPB the program envisages listing all subcontracting needs of America's prime contractor in terms of the machine tools required for each particular job.

This listing would be made available to subcontractors on a nation-wide scale through publication of a continually-revised national director, wherein the machine tool needs would appear in terms of an alphabetical code by which Mr. Stanley has been able to list 5,000 different types and sizes of machine tools in simple combinations of three letters each.

A subcontractor seeking war orders would glance through the directory, discover which orders he might be able t ofill with the machine tools in his shop and get in touch with the listed prime contractor.

The American Business Congress points out that while the Stanley Plan was originated as long ago as last fall, the only Stanley directory published to date, that from Chicago, lists chiefly Chicago concerns and scattered few in New York, Cleveland and Detroit. It wired the Truman committee yesterday asking the Senate investigating committee to see what or who was holding up the works.

Denying charges that internal rivalries were hindering extension of the program, the local WPB office said the plan was now under study in all 13 branch offices and that a New York representative had spent two weeks at Chicago observing the try-out there. It was admitted, however, that nation-wide adoption of the plan would have to await clarification of viewpoints in Washington, where some WPB opinion held the plan too complicated.

Criticize Delays

Spokesmen for small businessmen contend that the continued delays, beginning with the attempted ouster of Mr. Stanley from the WPB and continuing through the checking and rechecking of the plan at Chilago since April, are inexcusable. They admit that the plan is not a panacea and will not compel greater subcontracting, but they hold that the Chicago success, in which more than 1,000 items were successfully contracted out of about 1,600 listed in the directory, proves that the program has nation-wide value.

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers said the N. A. M. was fully behind the Stanley plan because 60 per cent of its own members were "small businessmen." The N. A. M., he said, confidently expects the program to be nationally adopted.

The American Business Congress last week sent a resolution to Donald Nelson, chairman of the WPB, asking that the plan be incorporated in a national directory of sub-contracting opportunities, but thus far it has received no reply.

Vultee to Make Trainer Planes Mostly of Steel

DOWNEY, Calif. (AP)—The Southern California plant of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., is to be converted largely to production of training planes made mostly of steel, thus releasing additional aluminum for fighting and bomber planes.

G. M. Williams, vice-chairman of the Vultee board of directors, made the announcement, explaining that steel plane construction is possible through a new process of combining thin sheet steel with what is termed "expanded metal," developed at the company's manufacturing research division at Detroit.

The expanded metal, a steel grillwork similar to metal lath used in building construction, is welded to thin steel plates, providing increased rigidity and strength in relation to weight.

Mr. Williams said the new construction would permit employment of electric spot welding, replacing the use of thousands of hand-driven rivets customary in aluminum plane construction.

Farish Cites U. S. Benefits Derived From I. G. Contracts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), declared today that "half of the bombs we are dropping on Japs and Nazis" were made possible by the research growing out of his company's pre-war patent relations with I. G. Fabenindustrie, German chemical trust.

"All of you know now the enormous advantages to the public of our contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany," he told the Senate Patents Committee.

"The United States got far more from Germany than Germany ever received from us."

Mr. Farish read a 36-page statement before the committee replying to Justice Department criticisms of his firm's patent pooling arrangements with the German trust.

Sees Misinterpretation

He contended that statements made before the committee by representatives of the Justice Department were based on misinterpretation of the contracts, bolstered by selected material from his company's files.

Emphasizing that the Standard Oil-I. G. F. contracts were negotiated at a time, 1927-29, when democratic Germany was struggling toward a respected place among the family of nations, Mr. Farish listed eight of the industrial miracles which he said America derived from their relationship, and said:

"What do you think Hitler would give today to be able to keep America from using these discoveries and processes?"

Enumerates Discoveries

He enumerated them as follows:

1. The first process for producing 100-octane aviation gasoline, one thing which, he said, puts the planes of this country and the United Nations ahead of the Axis.
2. Synthetic tuluol, the basic ingredient of T.N.T.
3. The most modern and efficient methods for the manufacture from natural gas of synthetic ammonia, the other ingredient of T.N.T.
4. Paratone, used in every fighting plane, tank, cannon, and ship to improve hydraulic and recoil oils.
5. Paraflow, which freeze-proofs motor oils.
6. Buna rubber processes, which he described as the foundation of the American synthetic rubber program.
7. Butyl rubber, potentially the most important of all synthetic rubbers, and which was developed from
8. Vistanex, one of the special types of German synthetics, which are better than natural rubber for certain strategic purposes.

"The I. G. contracts started us on the road which led to work on synthetic rubber," he said.

G. E. Suits

An attorney of the Department of Justice told the Senate committee yesterday that although the War and Navy departments had blocked a Government anti-trust suit against the General Electric Company, they had done nothing to halt a General Electric suit against a competitor which supplies war factories with lamps.

The attorney, John W. Walker, told the patents committee that both the Government's suit charging General Electric with a monopoly in the manufacture of incandescent lamps and General Electric's suit to restrain the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation from making fluorescent lamps came to trial this summer.

He said the former suit was stopped, presumably on the ground that it would hamper the war effort by requiring General Electric officials to devote time and attention to the case.

However, he introduced a letter from Lawrence Burns, Hygrade's patent attorney, to the effect that General Electric officials had spent several months in preparing the case against their competitor for alleged infringements of patents and C. G. Found, director of lamp research, had attended the trial.

Action Suppressed

"In other words," Chairman Homer Bone (D) of Washington, said, "General Electric could use the courts against a competitor, but Government officials suppressed the Government's use of the courts against General Electric in a suit aimed at a monopoly that stifles production.

"I could understand it if General Electric had been advised by the Government to drop its suit against Hygrade."

Mr. Walker said the suit against Hygrade was concluded last week, but no decision has yet been announced. If General Electric won the suit, he said, Hygrade would not be able to continue making lamps for defense plants unless it took out General Electric licenses "and if it takes out the licenses it will be restricted to a very small production."

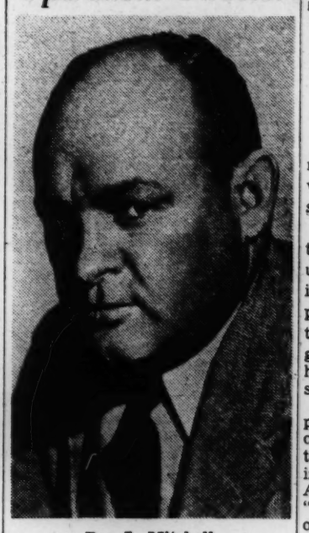
The witness previously had testified that utility companies selling electricity had compelled General Electric and Westinghouse to refrain from promoting fluorescent lighting for general use because it might reduce the consumption of electricity to one-third, so much more efficient was fluorescent lighting in comparison to incandescent lamps.

Independent Retail Sales at '41 Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that July sales of independent retail establishments were about the same as in July of last year, but about 5 per cent less than in June.

Compared with a year ago, July sales advanced 12 to 24 per cent in the case of food, general, drug, department, drygoods, apparel, and jewelry stores. Sharp decreases were shown for filling stations, motor vehicle dealers, furniture stores, and building material dealers.

Operations Director



Roy L. Mitchell

Named Director of Military Operations of American Airlines, Inc. Mr. Mitchell formerly was Superintendent of Flight Operations. He is one of America's 1,000,000-mile pilots.

Group to Study Manpower Problem In Coal Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Solid fuels co-ordinator Harold Ickes has named committee to tackle the critical manpower problem facing the nation's coal mining industry.

The committee will confer with Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, and Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, "in an effort to stop further loss of men from critical occupations in the coal mining industry to other industries and the armed forces."

Mr. Ickes acted on the recommendation of the Solid Fuels Advisory War Council which reported manpower losses were seriously affecting the ability of the coal mines to supply the amount of fuel needed for war industry and necessary civilian uses.

Mr. Ickes estimated a net loss of about 45,000 mine employees between Jan. 1 and June 30, and said loss of men "already is limiting production in some areas," and "threatens to become worse."

Coal producers report that a large number of men leaving the mines are experienced key workmen, such as mine locomotive and machine operators, mechanics and electricians, often difficult to replace.

Members of the committee include:

O. L. Alexander, New York; Charles O'Neil, New York; H. T. de Bardeleben, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas H. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America; Thomas J. Thomas, Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator.

Steel Industry Feeding Huge War Machine

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age reports U. S. industry turning out war weapons in quantities which seemed impossible six months ago.

"Production of steel continues to move to higher levels and the uproar over inefficiency in the way it is being distributed to U. S. war plants does not hide the fact that the American war machine is growing into the biggest the world has yet seen," the trade journal said.

"Few days pass in which the performance of certain segments of U. S. industry, with relation to the war program, is not characterized as less than adequate," Iron Age said in its review of the week. "Sandwiched into the facts and opinion about how poorly industry is doing is the bright news which says industry's accomplishments will bring an early end to the war. It is this quick shift from bad to good news and back again that gives industrial and other classes of readers the shakes and shivers.

"This week, like most, had its share of bright news. From steel manufacturing centers comes word that the recently adopted quota system for production of steel is working out. So far the quota plan seems to be enabling the mills to set up a schedule for each product and go ahead without too many product changes within the framework of the priority system. Better balance of raw steel distribution and mill operation is said to be resulting.

"Meanwhile speculation over the steel shortage is confused because it appears there is a demand for 10,000,000 tons of finished steel monthly whereas supply stands at 5,300,000 tons. It is pointed out that this demand total represents to a great degree cumulative orders and is so inflated that no exact figure is available to show what the true demand is.

Zone difficulty seems to be that the armed services have no effective program for co-ordinating purchases and, consequently, sometimes find ships, planes, tanks and guns complete except for scarce items. Yet here too progress is being made."

Retail Food Costs Increase 1.1 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail costs of food advanced 1.1 per cent between mid-June and mid-July, the Labor Department said, attributing the gain chiefly to seasonal advances in prices of eggs, butter, lamb, and poultry and higher prices for fresh milk, meats and certain fresh vegetables.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Workers Bank Money Almost As Fast as Latter Can Lend It

NEW YORK (Wide Word-Associated Press)—War is shifting the balance of financial power in a way which makes the banks of a hundred main streets throughout the country the temporary rivals of big lending institutions in New York and Chicago.

Huge pay rolls in many cities and towns are spreading bank lending ability, the keynote of financial power, to many smaller banks at a time when money for hire is growing scarcer in Wall Street and La Salle Street.

For, in New York especially, such lending money as the banks have—and it is still a lot—is being devoted to a growing extent to absorbing giant Government bond offerings, leaving less lendable funds, called "excess reserves" by bankers, to be put to ordinary banking purposes.

Meantime, in the smaller cities and towns, factories, workers and merchants are piling money into local banks almost as fast as the latter can lend it. Their excess reserves have declined a little, for they too have made loans and bought large quantities of the Government's bonds.

Reserves Increase

But their proportion of the country's pool of lendable money has been growing steadily and both bankers and Treasury officials are agreed the trend promises to continue.

Since the first of the year all excess reserves of the country have declined from about $3,500,000,000 to $2,300,000,000 but those at New York from $1,100,000,000 to only $280,000,000

New York banks, which had 31 per cent of the lendable funds of the country at the beginning of this year now only 12 per cent; Chicago's proportion of the total has dropped from 7 per cent to 3 per cent.

But the banks in smaller cities have lifted their percentage from 39 per cent to 48 per cent in the same time, and the country banks, from Podunk to Fisher's Switch, have stepped up their proportion from 23 per cent to 37 per cent.

The country banks actually have increased the amount of money they have to lend, despite the decline for the country as a whole, and the medium cities have almost held their total even.

The Treasury's war financing, experts explain, has acted as a sort of siphon, sucking funds from the big money centers and spraying it wildly over the rest of the country.

In the New York Federal Reserve District, since March, the Treasury has taken about $1,500,000,000 more in borrowings than it has returned to the district's banks as deposits, purchase of its own securities from them, and in other ways.

This money has been spent elsewhere, to turn up eventually as deposits and, so, lendable money in hundreds of smaller banks through the country.

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve System have watched this swing away from the two big money market centers and have from time to time, bought Government securities from the big banks so that they might not run short of lending cash.

The Federal Reserve banks have bought about $1,000,000,000 of Government securities from the commercial banks since spring, thus, in effect, returning them money to add to their lendable funds. Most of these purchases have come from the big city banks.

Government Control

But Washington money authorities have a new and more important instrument to prevent a move of funds from the big centers to the small ones of such proportions that it would leave the big towns with too little lending money.

The Federal Reserve Act recently has been amended so that the reserves which the banks in New York and Chicago must carry may be changed, without also changing the requirements of the smaller cities and the country banks.

Now, the banks in these big cities must set aside at least 26 cents of every dollar of deposits as a reserve to protect the depositor.

Under the law this might be changed to as little as 13 cents on each dollar. Thus a large sum of reserves would become "excess," that is, not required to back deposits and therefore available for lending or investment.

While this newly enacted credit control has not been tried, experts agree it gives the fiscal authorities plenty of power to make the position of the big city banks comfortable now and indefinitely.

There have been growing indications in Wall Street and in Washington that the Federal Reserve Board soon may use its new power.

The Federal Reserve Board's current "Bulletin" gave a hint of what might be in the offing. Following closely on a discussion of the change in the reserve requirement provision of the law, it said:

"As long as New York City banks are heavy purchasers of Government securities, funds are likely to flow from that center to the rest of the country.

"Consequently, unless banks outside New York and Chicago or investors other than banks take increasing proportions of Government securities, New York and Chicago banks will need additional reserves if they are to continue to purchase Government securities."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Because a partial shift of the nation's money to war industry localities has cut into the lending power of New York and Chicago banks, the Federal Reserve board today released $400,000,000 of reserve funds in those two cities.

Unobligated funds for loans or investments in New York and Chicago had declined almost steadily from a peak of $3,500,000,000 in 1939 to about $150,000,000. Banks in all other cities, however, were well supplied with about $2,000,000,000 in idle money, technically called excess reserves.

Effective Aug. 20

Effective tomorrow, New York and Chicago banks are permitted to reduce their reserves on demand or "checking account" deposits from 26 per cent to 24 per cent. Elsewhere such reserves vary from 14 to 20 per cent. Time or savings accounts are not affected.

This means that whereas today a New York bank must put into a reserve $26 out of every $100 demand deposit, tomorrow it need set aside only $24. The remaining $76 is free for lending investment. Most of the $76 already has been invested, but there will be $2 more free money for every $100 deposit than there was yesterday.

The banks probably will invest most of their newly freed funds in government securities, but board officials said this was not the purpose of the order.

The board acted under a new law by which Congress specifically authorized reserve changes in New York and Chicago, without corresponding changes elsewhere. Formerly, the board could change reserves only on a uniform percentage basis throughout the country.

Nation's Electric Power Demands Seen 12 P. C. Above 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported that electric energy demands of the nation's principal public utility systems in June were 14,764,914,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 12.1 per cent over the same month of last year, and a gain of 11 per cent over May.

The commission said that estimates of 1942 energy requirements made by the Class I electric utility systems in the June reports aggregated 189,358,946,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 16.7 per cent over actual requirements in 1941, and an increase of 197,000,000 kilowatt hours over estimated needs as figured in May.

Peak demands in June aggregated 29,113,116 kilowatts, up 8.2 per cent over June, 1941, and 7.9 per cent over May.

Estimates of peak demands for next December aggregated 36,126,779 kilowatts, 14.6 per cent more than for December, 1941, and 39,000 kilowatts more than was estimated in May.

The name-plate rating of new generating capacity placed in service in June totaled 296,000 kilowatts, which the commission said added 289,458 kilowatts of dependable capacity. Improvements to existing equipment added an additional 59,100 kilowatts of dependable capacity.

Percentage increases of energy requirements and peak demands by geographical regions for June over those of the same month last year were reported as:

Region	Energy	Demand
Northeast	9.0	7.0
East Central	8.3	3.8
Southeast	21.2	16.5
North Central	9.4	5.1
South Central	11.6	7.6
West Central	12.5	5.4
Northwest	23.8	19.5
Southwest	13.3	8.9

Columbia Gas Reports Deficit of $959,750

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported for 12 months ended June 30 a deficit of $959,750 after charges, taxes and preferred dividends paid during the period. This compared with income of $3,841,244, equal to 31 cents a common share in the preceding 12 months.

The company charged to operating expenses a total tax bill of $32,272,409 made up as follows: Federal income taxes, $6,952,226; Federal excess profits taxes, $11,927,378; provision in anticipation of increased Federal taxes on 1942 earnings, $3,307,743, and taxes other than Federal, $10,085,062. In the preceding year the company's total tax bill was $21,606,396.

The statement outlined the recent action in selling to Phillips Petroleum Co. Columbia's holdings in Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. and said it was awaiting authorization of the Securities & Exchange Commission to conclude the transaction.

Detroit Firm Awarded Water Main Contracts

CHICAGO (AP)—Fred C. Horan, acting regional director of the Federal Works Agency, has announced the award of two contracts to the Gargaro Company, Detroit, for the construction of sections three and four of Detroit's estimated $1,300,000 war public works watermain system.

The $171,724 contract for section three called for construction of 5,473 lineal feet of 48-inch watermain in Meyers Road from West Chicago Boulevard to Grand River Avenue. A $251,750 contract for section four provided for construction of 7,770 lineal feet of 48-inch main in Meyers Road from Grand Avenue to Fenkell Avenue.

Santa Fe Net Up Fourfold

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad reported for the first six months of 1942 net income of $22,004,904, equal to $7.79 a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,701,498, or $1.89 a common share, in the comparable period of 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 46-44	103.26	103.26	103.26
5 4s 54-44	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 4¼s '52-47	114.20	114.20	114.20
12 2½s 67-62	100.10	100.10	100.10
5 2½s 72-67	101.1	101.1	101.1

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	102¼	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s 47	100¾	100½	100½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
21 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86¼	86	86¼
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57	57	57
12 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50	49½	50
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68½	69
2 Am Int 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
5 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107¾	107⅝	107¾
15 Am T & T3¼s 61	107½	107	107½
11 Am T & T3s 56	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	91½	91	91
1 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
24 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	104½	104¼	104¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 A C Line2clt 4s '52	71½	81⅜	71⅜
30 A C Line 4½s '45	63¼	63	63¼
16 A C Line 5s '45	101⅜	101¾	101¾
11 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33	32	33
7 Atl Dan 2d 4s '48	28	28	28
26 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	58¾	58⅜	58¾
25 B & O '95 st A	29¼	29	29¼
22 B & O '95 st C	34⅛	34	34⅛
80 B & O 2000 st D	29⅜	29	29¼
28 B & O '96 st F	29¼	29	29⅛
122 B & O cv '60 st	25⅞	25½	25⅛
19 B & O 4s '48	57⅜	57¼	57¼
1 B&OPLE&WYV 4s '51st	49¼	49	49⅛
21 B & O S W '50 st	40	39⅝	39⅝
15 B & O T C 4s '50	48¼	48	48
4 Bang& Ar cv 5s '51 st	57¼	57⅛	57⅛
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 BenefIndLoan 2½s '50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Beth Stl 3⅛s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
72 Bost & Me 4½s '70	35½	35½	35½
10 Bost & Me 4s '60	68¾	68¾	68¾
16 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	79½	79½	79½
9 Buf R & P 57 st	37⅛	36¾	36¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
5 Can Sou 5s '52	80¾	80⅝	80¾
6 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
26 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108⅛	108	108
4 Can Nat 4½s 69 Oct	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Can Nat 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Can Pac 5s 54	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	88	88	88
26 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98½	98½
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5½	5¼	5¼
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5¾	5¼	5¼
68 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18	17⅝	17⅞
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58¼	58	58
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
57 Cen Pac 5s 60	55½	54¾	55
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅞	76½	76¾
8 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19	18½	18½
8 Cen R R N J 5s 97	19	18½	18½
8 Cen R R N J 5s 87 Reg	17½	17½	17½
30 Cen R R J 4s 87	17¼	17	17
17 Certain-id 5½s 48	98½	98	98½
1 C&O 4½s 92	129½	129½	129½
9 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102½	102½	102½
76 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74⅜	74¼	74⅜
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	66½	66	66½
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79⅜	78½	79⅜
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93	93	93
26 CB&Q 3½s Il 49	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
8 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28⅝	28	28
11 Chi&Erie 5s 82	119	119	119
11 ChG'W inc 4½s 2038	36½	36⅛	36⅛
31 ChiGt West 4s 88	64⅜	64½	64½
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	62½	62½	62½
31 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
118 SMSP & P 5s 75	14½	14	14⅜
184 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	41	41	41
14 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	41	41
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41	41	41
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40	39⅝	39¾
19 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21½	21	21
45 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33	31⅜	31⅜
20 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	31⅝	31½	31½
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21	21	21
12 Chi & NW 4s 87	30⅝	30½	30½
52 ChiGt W 4½s 59 A	17	17	17
11 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	27¼	26¾	27
56 CRI&P 4s 88	24	24	24
128 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	15¼	15	15⅛
6 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	52	52	52
10 CSL&NO 5s 51	69½	69½	69½
31 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	101	100⅞	101
13 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¾	97½	97½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	47	47	47
2 Choc Okl &G 5s 52	25	25	25
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47½	47	47
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	45¾	45¼	45¼
6 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	77⅞	77½	77½
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65	65	65
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60	60	60
1 Col F&I 5s 70	80¾	80¾	80¾
18 Col & Sou 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
145 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94¼
154 Columbia G 5s 1961	91	90¾	90¾
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	110	110	110
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Son Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Rys 4s 54	34	34	34
1 Con Rys 4s 56	34	34	34
4 CubaNoRr5½s42rct	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Cub RR 7½s 46 rct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
44 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	94¾	94¾	94¾
15 D&RG 4½s 36	19¼	19¼	19¼
94 D&RG 4s 36	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
2 D&RG West 5s 55	3	2⅝	2⅝
6 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1½	1⅜	1⅜
33 D&RGW 5s 78	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
58 Erie 4½s 2015	51	50½	50½
18 Erie 4s 95	91	90½	90¾
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98	98	98
22 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
14 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	71	71	71
1 Food Machinery 3s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	79	79	79
5 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	15	15	15
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105	105½
34 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100¼	100	100¼
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	89¾	89¼	89¼
18 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82	82	82
50 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95⅝	95⅜	95½
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94½	94½
36 Gt Nor 2¾s '67	75	74½	74½
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
14 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
19 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	81¾	81	81¾
89 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	41¼	40½	41¼
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44	43¾	43¾
23 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17½	17½	17½
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	48¼	48¼	48¼
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	46	45¼	45¼
53 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅞	45	45⅜
31 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45¼	45	45
11 Ill Cen 5s '55	53¾	53¾	53¾
46 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49½	48⅝	49
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¾	44½	44½
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s '50	71¾	71½	71¾
14 Inland Stl 3s '61	103⅜	103	103⅜
3 Inspirat C Coo 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	101	100⅜	100⅜
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19⅞	19⅜	19¾
62 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18¾	18½	18½
18 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18⅞	18½	18½
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	35	34⅜	34¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
20 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86½	86	86
15 Lac Gas 5s 45	99½	99½	99½
3 L S & M S 3½s 97	78½	78½	78½
5 Lautaro Nit inc 75	45	45	45
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75½	75½	75½
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s	45¼	45	45
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	36¾	36¾	36¾
32 Leh Val 4½s 2003	32½	32⅜	32⅜
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	29¾	29¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	29	29	29
6 Liggett & M 7s 44	111½	111½	111½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
14 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96¼	96¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119¾	119¾	119¾
10 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79¾	79¼	79¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107½	107½	107¼
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89¼	89	89¼
13 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	48½	48½	48½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	98½	98½	98½
5 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	106½	106½	106½
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56	56	56
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
9 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	57½	55¾	57½
5 M&St Ln 5s 34 ct	8	7¾	8
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14½	14½	14½
32 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¼	13¾	14
28 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36¾	36	36
40 M-K-Tex 4½s 56 47	20¼	20	20
22 M-K-T 4½s 78	32¾	32	32
22 M-G-Tex 1st 4s 90	41½	40¾	40¾
5 M-K-T 4s 62B	30½	30½	30½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31¼	31	31
166 Mo Pac 5s 77F	31½	31	31¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31¼	31½	31½
78 Mo Pac 5s 81	31½	31	31¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3½	3½
1 Mohawk & HMal 4s 81	48	48	48
1 Monongahela Ry 3¼s 66	101½	101½	101½
7 Mon WPa Pub Sv 6s 65	109	109	109
18 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38½	38¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¼	35¼	35¼
38 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36¼	36¾
5 Nash Cha &St L 4s 78	64½	64¼	64½
14 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nat Distil 3½s 49	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	62⅞	62¾	62¾
8 NOGt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	77½	77½
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51	51	51
7 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49	49	49
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	48½	48½	48½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	45	45	45
5 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	46	46	46
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	42¾	42¾	42¾
72 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅞	52½	52½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	63	63
5 NYC Chi&StL 5½s 74A	77¾	77¾	77¾
180 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47	47¼
31 NYC-cn 4s 98	50¼	50	50
27 NYC 3¾s 46	96⅝	96½	96⅝
47 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59⅞	59	59¼
14 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74	73½	74
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48	48	48
5 NY El H&P 5s 48	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
62 NYCChi&StL 4½s 78	64⅜	63¼	63¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
9 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54½	54½	54½
54 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¾	44¾	44¾
44 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40¾	40¾	40½
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	34¾	34¾	34¾
49 NYNH&H 4s 55	35	34¾	34¾
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	35¼	34¾	34¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	32⅝	33
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
11 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
18 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35	33½	35
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	90	90	90
5 NYS&W Term 5s 43	90	90	90
13 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Norf Sou 5s 61A	25½	25½	25½
21 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	30¼	29½	29½
2 Nor Sou 4½s 58	72¼	72¼	72¼
48 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅛	65¾	65⅞
56 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56	56	56
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56½	56½	56½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¼	73	73
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅝	41¼	41¼
30 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	9½	9¼	9½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 2 Otis Stl 4½s 62A	100	100	100
7 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
17 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Pac G&E 4s 64	113	112⅞	112⅞
8 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106	105⅞	105⅞
7 Pen RR gen 4s 65	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
22 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87⅜	87½
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96⅝	96½	96½
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	89	89	89
13 Penn RR 3¼s 52	86½	86¼	86½
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	71	71
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61½	61½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Phila Co 4¼s 61	97	97	97
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9¼	9¼
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¾	29½	29½
10 Philip Morris 3s 62	104	104	104
2 PCC & SL 5s 70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 PCC & SL 5s 7$ B	105½	105½	105½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99	99	99
22 Port Gen E 4½s 80	84¼	84	84¼
9 Rdag 4½s 97 A	76¾	76	76¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79¾	79¼	79
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101	101
6 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	55¼	55⅛	55⅛
143 Rio Gr W cli 4s 49	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛
4 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8½	8½	8½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
11 St L S F 5s 50B	17¼	17⅛	17¼
136 StLSF4½s 78	17	16⅞	17
1 StLSF4½s 78C	16¾	16¾	16¾
127 StLSF4s 50A	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
1 St L SF4s50Act	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
12 StLSW5s 52	50½	50¼	50½
13 StL SW rfg 5s 90	27¼	27	27⅛
4 StL SW 2nd 4s 89	73	73	73
6 St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	11	11	11
382 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10½	10¼	10¼
5 Sea A L 6s 45ct	9½	9¼	9½
17 SeaAL aj 5s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 Sea AL 4s 50st	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
48 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	8¾	8½	8½
24 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6 SeaAll Fla 6s 35Bct	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99	99	99
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97½	97½
2 Simmons Inc 4s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
30 So Bell T&T 4s 79	106	106	106
7 Sou Pac 4½s 58	54½	53¾	53¾
68 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅜	52¾	52⅞
63 So Pac 4s 69	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
32 So Pac rfg 4s 49	68¾	68½	68¾
47 So Pac clt 4s 49	64½	63⅝	63⅝
3 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	61	61	61
47 So Pac 3¾s 46	90⅝	90	90
50 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	54⅞	54⅞
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	84	84	84
8 South Ry 6⅔s 56	89½	89½	89½
79 South Ry gen 4s 56	64	63¾	63¾
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	86	86	86
2 Spok Int 4½s 1203	36	36	36
7 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅝	104½	104½
1 Texark&FtSm5½s	86	86	86
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
12 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65⅜	64¾	64¾
13 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	65	65	65
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	65	65	65
35 Third Ave 1st 5s 60	17	16¾	16¾
32 Third Ave 4s 60	58	57½	57¾
3 T St L & W 4s 50	86	86	86
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98½	98½	98½
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Un Pac 4s W Strs 5s 52	80	79¾	79¾
4 Unit Drug 5s 52	96	96	96
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	96	96	96
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	69	68½	69
75 Wabash 4¼s 91	31⅞	31¼	31¼
69 Wabash 4s 81	30⅝

Coal Man Is Staging a Comeback With the Federal Government Behind Him

Dealers Have Best Chance Ever to Prove Fuel Economy

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The coal man is staging a comeback—but it isn't his fault entirely.

From a struggle of 10 years standing to maintain his coal markets against the inroads of modern heating fuels, he suddenly finds the Federal Government behind him in his efforts to promote the coal business, and it is still the business of taking back the markets that he has continually been losing to oil.

Unlike the hand organ grinder, the ice man and the gas lamp street lighter, who admit their time is either come or seriously threatening to wipe them out, the coal dealer has taken his problems of sharp competition from newly developed fuels and automatic devices into the research laboratories to emerge with some interesting replies to those who have counted the heyday of the coal man a soon-to-be-forgotten memory.

May Be Compelled

And now comes Uncle Sam with advice following the pattern of coal dealer advertising. And while it is not the intention of the coal industry to capitalize on the war emergency, the home owner is being urged and mayhap will be compelled to find out what the coal men have been saying about the economy of coal heat, its modern cleanliness, safety, dependability and even temperature.

Just what the effect of this enforced advertising campaign will have upon the future of the coal business, no one can say. But whether the home owner wants to learn or not he is being asked by the Government to convert his oil use to coal wherever possible for his own convenience as well as transportation relief for the entire Eastern Atlantic seaboard where oil is expected to be scarce this winter.

And what the home owner is going to discover is the story behind a rather amazing modernization of the coal business which has asked no favors from staunch competitors, oil, gas and electricity, but has readjusted its ways of doing business, refined its products and developed fuel-burning equipment to meet modern demands for heating. The home owner will learn that the great lumbering coal wagons with their steaming horses and the soot-coated man with the shovel who took hours to empty his load in cellar windows has gone forever.

He will find that automatic stokers work just as well as automatic oil burners with the added advantage that the coal man comes with his deliveries only once or twice a year, while the oil delivery truck must appear weekly or by-weekly through the cold season. Huge rubber-tired trucks have replaced the cumbersome coal wagons of yesterday, trucks that work by leverage to empty their loads as quickly as oil delivery tankers. And the antiquated worries about ashes, traditional with old-time coal heating systems, have gone the way of dust-filled, cobwebbed basements.

Modern coal stoking equipment (as long as it lasts under a wartime economy) provides automatic feeding and with the exception of an automatically discharged pailful of ashes every day or two in cold weather, coal burners require no more attention than oil burners. That is one reason why more than 6,000,000 homes in the United States were fired by coal even before the present shortage of fuel oil. And there are thousands of industrial plants that have clung to coal as the most efficient and most economical fuel.

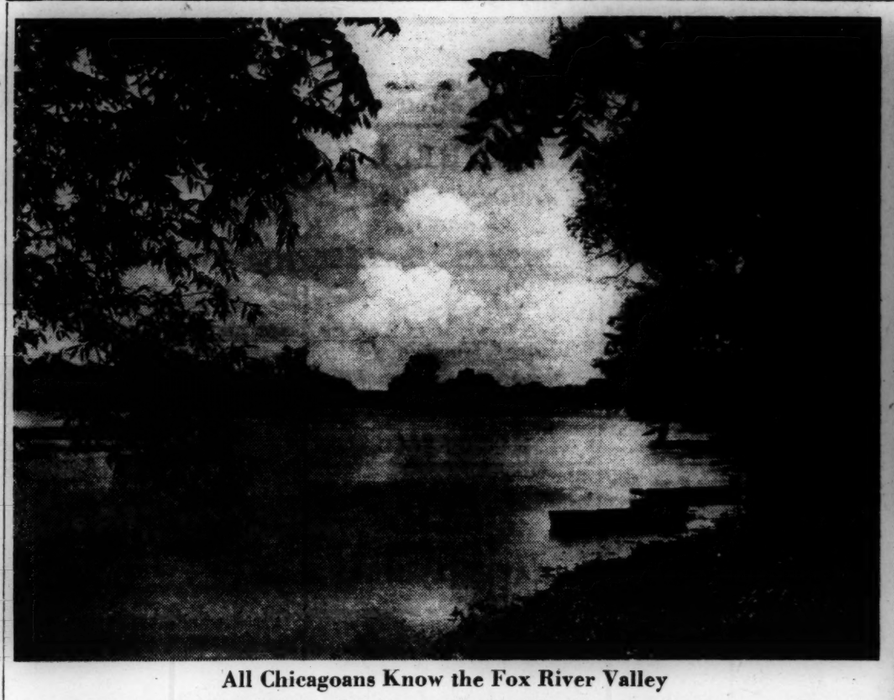
On the other hand there is not much sense, the coal dealers say, in urging people to install automatic coal stokers when the supply of stokers is now limited. Hence, many of the families turning to coal will not know the definite advantages of automatic coal stoking and may get inferior equipment that will hurt, rather than help, the postwar use of coal. This is a danger the coal people are concerned about.

They know that if coal manufacturers had been less progressive in their research during the last five years, oil and other heating fuels might very well have completely taken over the home heating field. During the 10-year period from 1925 to 1935, the coal outlook appeared almost as black as the men handling the shovels. Nearly 1,200 manufacturing plants in New England alone had switched from coal to fuel oil and electric power, not to mention the turning of thousands of home owners to automatic oil burners.

Rush for Conference

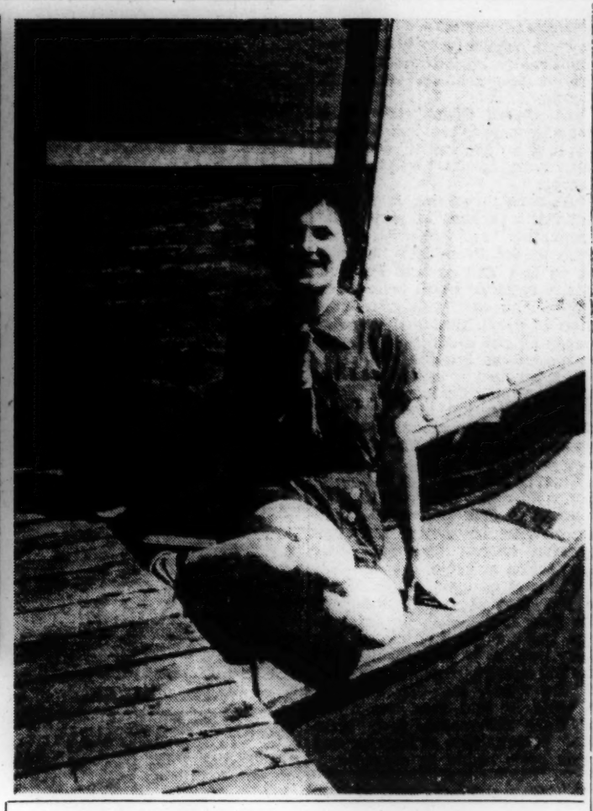
In terms of tonnage losses, New England dropped more than 6,000,000 tons of coal deliveries annually over the 10-year period, according to figures of the National Coal Association. No wonder the coal dealers rushed into conference rooms, developed research programs and perfected their distributing systems. The result is best expressed in the fact that whereas in 1920 it took three pounds of coal to generate one kilowatt of electricity, it now takes less than 1.44 pounds. Thus coal burning costs have been reduced more than one-half.

Many home owners insist that with coal they have saved 40 cents on the dollar as compared with other forms of heating. In addition, they cite coal as safe, non-leakable and dependable with even temperatures such as can be obtained from no other form of heating. So, they say, if you have to convert to coal, you need not feel that you are being forced into something distasteful. You may be pleasantly surprised at the things to be learned about coal heat as produced under modern research.



All Chicagoans Know the Fox River Valley

And its natural beauties and residential charm are fast making this valley, 40 miles west of Chicago, a popular theme for realty interests all over the United States. Picture at the left shows the Fox River after the Improvement Association had changed it from a sluggish stream into a beauty spot. At right, one of the valley's residents comes in from a sail.



Valley Well Known in Distant States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Real estate dealers from as far away as California are asking for listings of homes in the famous Fox River Valley, 40 miles west of this city, which has been converted in the last 10 years from merely a convenient name for a small group of towns into an inviting recreation ground and suburban home center for Chicago businessmen and their families.

Part of the fun of making trips into the Fox River Valley is that of surprising discovery. Perhaps it will be the discovery of Blackberry Creek which winds for miles through meadows and woods to the river. Another surprise is the Fox itself, which runs parallel to Lake Michigan and from all intents and purposes is going to empty into the vast lake, but which suddenly shifts its course and flows into the Illinois River instead.

Charm and Dignity

Ask any old-time Chicagoan where to live in the suburbs and one of the places he will mention first is Fox River Valley. The charm and dignity of the valley brings many city people into the section on recreation jaunts and its fame is well known in distant States from which realty agents make frequent inquiries. But it has not always been thus. For the Fox River was once in a sorry state of disuse, locked by dams and weeds, its waters so diverted that they were normally at low ebb and general sewage poured into the stream from industrial towns along its banks.

That was 16 years ago when the first valley organization was formed for the improvement of the Fox. Legally, the river was navigable at the time, yet again it wasn't. Its importance as a water highway had lasted until 1850, but by 1926 it had been damned, diverted and polluted to the point that the people of the State thought of the Fox as merely a stream of sluggish water dragging through their towns without purpose or possibility of development.

Water Level Raised

The work of improvement was slow—sometimes aided by WPA workers, sometimes carried on by volunteers who entered the river in hip boots to help clean the river bed. But now model sewage disposal plants operate up and down the valley, the river has been stocked at various times with pike, bass and pickerel, and river banks have been improved by zoning, by preserving trees and shrubbery, by new plantings, and by walls and paths. The water level has been raised by regulation of water diversion. Fine wooded tracks have been preserved, and parks laid out in the valley. And highways have been added until it is possible to drive for miles along either side of the river and get down next to the water for boating and picnicking.

The Fox River Valley is a natural spot for recreation and building homes. Back in Indian days its winding strip of green and silver was a favorite playground for the Sac, Fox, Illinoi and Pottawottamie. Thousands of wild ducks still stop for several weeks on their way north every year at points along the river. The woods are still full of wild doves, pheasants, partridges, and song birds.

People come to the valley to swim, play tennis or golf, to ride horseback, picnic, go canoeing, and camp. And some of the older residents hope the visitors will find, along with their desired recreation, the element of surprising discovery. Perhaps it will be the discovery of Blackberry Creek, which winds for miles through meadows and woods to the river. Perhaps some deep ravine full of specimens of rare wild flowers. Or the shaved top of a picnic mound, which Chief Waubonsie used as a lookout point.

First Ceiling Suit Filed in Northwest

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18 (AP)—First suit in the Northwest, and possibly in the country, charging a merchant with violating Federal ceiling price regulations was filed in Municipal Court here today.

Mrs. Clara Fredericksen, South Saint Paul, is suing Emmett Samson, operator of the Good Housekeeping Shop in South Saint Paul, for triple damages.

Mrs. Fredericksen charges that on Aug. 4 she bought a mechanical refrigerator from Mr. Samson, paying $79.50. Ceiling prices which went into effect Aug. 1 fixed the top price for that particular appliance at $46.50.

Under the regulations, which provide that a purchaser may recover triple damages, Mrs. Fredericksen is seeking $99, attorney's fees, and court costs.

Huge Wheat Program For Kenya Province

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 19—What is described as the greatest wheat-growing scheme ever devised in Africa has been launched by the Government of Kenya, the BBC reported.

One hundred thousands acres will be sown on the vast Afi plains within 20 miles of Nairobi.

Big Estate Coming Back Into Its Own?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 19—Is the big estate coming back into its own?

That question was raised here recently when "The Pines" 148-acre estate originally owned by the Irish tenor, John McCormick, was sold at its full asking price only eight weeks after it was placed on the market.

"The Pines," last remaining extensive estate within the immediate Hollywood district, was part of the estate of Carman R. Runyan and was sold to Huntington Hartford of New York, son of the Princess Pignatelli, and former husband of the present Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Typical of old-time Hollywood properties, the estate has many acres of beautiful landscaped grounds, colorful gardens and tropical trees. There is also a small stone house in addition to the charming residence, in which Mr. McCormick once made his vocal recordings. There are impressive views of Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean. The estate also includes five miles of private roads passing through five canyons containing a number of beautiful brooks and pools.

Seven Persons Indicted On White-Slave Charges

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—A Federal grand jury has indicted seven persons as ringleaders in what District Attorney Don C. Miller termed "one of the greatest white-slave rings ever uncovered in this country."

Mr. Miller and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents declared the ring's operations centered in Canton, Ohio, and actively included New York City, Saratoga Springs, and Glens Falls, N. Y., Meadville, Pa., Miami, Fla., Little Rock, Ark., Cleveland, Lorain, Akron and Zanesville, Ohio.

Detroit Housing Problem Appears to Be Clearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 19—Although an acute housing shortage continues to stand squarely in the way of Detroit's war effort, a few hopeful signs have appeared to indicate that the blockade may soon be broken.

While hundreds of war workers and their families at present are still forced to live in cramped, unsanitary quarters, to "double-up" with friends or relatives, and to spend many hours while away from their jobs in a search for "something better," these recent developments lend encouragement:

1. Within recent weeks, the Government has allocated to Detroit 5,000 homes for private construction and an additional 5,000 units of Government war housing. Construction of 1,500 units, representing the first installment of the war housing project, is expected to begin within 30 days, provided the War Production Board will release priority restrictions on needed materials.

2. Further temporary relief will come with completion of a 500-unit dormitory and trailer camp in Wayne, west of Detroit, near the Ford Willow Run bomber plant. The dormitories are nearly finished and the delivery of trailer homes is progressing so rapidly that some may be occupied late this week, housing officials say.

70 Per Cent Completed

3. The Detroit Housing Commission has demanded that critical materials needed to complete the S. James Herman Gardens project, a 2,150 family development in the northwest section of the city, be given the highest priority rating. The project is 70 per cent completed, but construction is 15 per cent behind schedule. Several hundred units are scheduled for occupancy Sept. 1. The Army Ordnance Department does not intend to take over the project to house new personnel to be moved here from Washington and Philadelphia, but will negotiate with the Detroit Housing Commission for some of the units.

4. Willis H. Hall, newly appointed member of the City's Defense Housing Fact - Finding Committee, predicted that Detroit's desperate need for more homes for war workers may shortly be met at the rate of 1,000 homes a month.

In contrast with these brighter developments, however, there is the gloomy fact that, although the Government has allocated many thousands of homes to the Detroit area, it has so far actually built only the 200-unit Sojourner Truth project for Negroes and a 500-unit development in Macomb County, just outside Detroit.

Alarmed by the situation, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., has appealed twice this summer to Federal authorities for relief. In his latest plea, he asked that priorities on critical building materials stored in the Detroit area be removed, that local builders be given permission to construct 12,000 homes in the next six months, and that certain areas of the city be closed to all new tenants except war workers.

"So far as I can see," Mayor Jeffries said, "the National Housing Agency hasn't done anything right around here yet. They won't build any houses and they won't let anybody else build them."

Edmund H. Kuhlman, executive vice-president of the Builders' Association of Metropolitan Detroit, has assured the Mayor that materials for the 12,000 homes are available and that they could be built by early 1943 if priority restrictions were removed.

Awaiting Go-Signal

According to Charles F. Edgecomb, Secretary-Director of the Detroit Housing Commission, plans for the Willow Run units have been completed and the National Housing Agency is merely awaiting the go-signal from the War Production Board's priority section.

The situation took still another unfavorable turn when the Department of Public Welfare was served with a notice to vacate Fisher Lodge, which the city had remodeled for families unable to find their own homes.

The lodge, an abandoned factory and warehouse which was turned into a refuge for 3,300 homeless single men during the depression, had already been reopened to 10 families, with a total of 46 children, when the vacating notice was served by the building owners.

The heads of these families are working and could pay a reasonable rent, but they could find no landlord who would take them. With the great influx of workers to Detroit's war plants, landlords were able to pick and choose their tenants, and became more and more reluctant to rent to families with children, preferring childless couples instead.

Ontario Planning Development Of Lignite Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Government, in an attempt to combat the fuel shortage, has promised immediate development as commercial coal of the "almost unlimited" lignite deposits at Onakawana in the Moosonee district. it has been announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn. The Premier recently returned from a trip to the deposits with his cabinet.

The entire project is to be financed and controlled by the Ontario Government, and development plans and financial setup of the new commission are now being discussed. A separate branch of the Government will be established to develop the field. It will be headed by W. G. Nixon, industrial commissioner for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

For some months geologists under Mr. Nixon have been sinking pits, drilling, stripping and draining the land between Abitibi, Onakawana and Mattagami Rivers, and a surveyed area of about seven miles shows lignite, it was explained, and the field at Onakawana has 100,000,000 tons of lignite already blocked out with additional quantities readily accessible.

Because of its high moisture content processing under steam pressure is essential and it is planned to construct a processing plant at the field, using construction already underway and equipment previously obtained for the pilot plant previously contemplated. Tests have shown that the lignite has good burning qualities.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Understanding of Minorities Social Researchists' Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Efforts to understand, and so to help, minority groups marked the proceedings of the 21st Institute of the Society for Social Research when it met at the University of Chicago. Speakers whose knowledge was based on research spoke in behalf of foreign groups in the United States, Negroes, and underprivileged or primitive people of other lands.

Hope for fair treatment of racial minorities after the war hinges on a victory for the United Nations, said Dr. Ralph Linton, professor of anthropology at Columbia University. A victorious Axis would regard such peoples simply as another natural resource of conquered territory to be preserved only so long as they seem efficient agents for getting out raw materials.

Victory of the United Nations, however, does not promise automatically to assure a good future for these people. Much depends, thinks Dr. Linton, on the kind of organization for world economics that is developed.

The surviving primitive groups in any case will be subject to white domination for some time to come, since they could not be expected suddenly to be able to cope with modern conditions. Domination which would lay them open to capitalistic exploitation does not offer much hope, in Dr. Linton's opinion. The right kind of control, that which he hopes to see maintained, would assist these people in the transition from their present cultures to others adapted to modern conditions.

Any People Can Advance

"Any people can make cultural readjustments," he said, "if allowed to decide for themselves what elements of culture to change and in what order.

"It is to be hoped that in some remote future patterns of racial and cultural tolerance will develop to the point where these once primitive people can become full participants in a new world order."

To think that, because foreign-born groups persist in maintaining their language and customs of their homelands they are not loyal, is a mistake, two students of foreign-born groups told the conference.

Dr. Paul Honigsheim, of Michigan State College, reported a survey of Poles, Finns, and Hungarians in Michigan. "Certainly none of these groups is teaching any kind of anti-American feeling or preaching conscientious objection theory," he said. Each of these three peoples sent relief to its native country when it was forced to suffer as a result of war, but they did not go further than that in their support of their homelands. All three groups are becoming "increasingly not only citizens of this country, but Americans in the fullest sense," said Dr. Honigsheim.

Situation in Pittsburgh

A similar situation is found among the many foreign groups that make up 16 per cent of the white population of the county in which Pittsburgh, Pa., is located, according to Horace M. Marston, executive director of the Joint Public Relations Committee of Pittsburgh. Outwardly these people seem closely tied to the old world, these Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Hungarians, Poles, Ruthenians, Ukrainians, Germans and Italians. They have formed large and powerful nationality organizations which look after their economic interests and fulfill cultural and social needs, said Mr. Marston. Each group supports one or more foreign language newspapers. But still they give proof of their loyalty to the Unted States.

"The overwhelming majority of foreign born of the Allegheny County area prove, by their sizable purchases of war bonds, the tenor of their meetings, and the expressions of their press, that they are wholeheartedly and unconditionally behind the war effort of this country," said Mr. Marston.

The United States still has a long way to go to convince Negroes that they are getting full economic opportunity, speakers told the conference.

"America is wasting manpower and skills because of racial discrimination," said Elmer W. Henderson of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. "Many employers still believe the war can be won with discrimination as usual. But total war demands all-out production. Wasted manpower can lose the war."

The problem is critical and involves not only the material factor of production but also the very principles of democracy for which we are fighting, said Mr. Henderson.

Negroes are waging a Double V campaign, said Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University. They are striving for victory over oppression abroad and over discrimination at home.

The real struggle of the Negro is like that of the Chinese and the East Indian—not for integration but for the freedom to live their own lives in recognition of the full equality among the peoples of the world, said Dr. Johnson. Negroes, he said, seek recognition of their differences, their gifts, their potentialities as Negroes and their basic rights as citizens.

How About Uniforms Of Those Colonels?

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 19 (AP)—Because of an apparent error in a bill passed by the 1942 General Assembly it is illegal for members of the Kentucky active militia to wear their uniforms.

The bill as passed and entered in the official Commonwealth Journal says that "any person who shall wear the uniform or insignia or badge duly authorized as a designation of an officer or an enlisted man of the Kentucky active militia shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1 or more than $10 . . .'"

L. C. Turner, a member of the Kentucky Statutes Revision Committee said the Legislature doubtlessly meant the bill to say "any person who illegally shall wear . . ."

Navy Using Glamour In This Recruiting

SALISBURY, Md., Aug. 19 (AP)—The United States Navy is going to turn on plenty of glamour in its latest recruiting campaign, a sample of which will dock here Aug. 26.

The boat—the former yacht of Barbara Hutton, Woolworth heir, now the bride of screen star Cary Grant.

The skipper—Lieut. Richard Barthelmess, former movie star.

The recruiting band—an orchestra—directed by Saxie Dowell and composed of former artists with name bands.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C STuyvesant 9-5973

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Local Classified
(Continued)

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EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1914. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 3-1621

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 7400

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4 Branch Stores
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Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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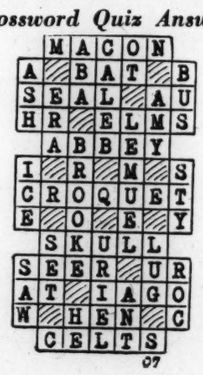
Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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UNion 3-3366

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Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
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INCORPORATED
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HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

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Men's Apparel Since 1888
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Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
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Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
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710 Springfield Ave.

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16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

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Clifton Rutherford
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Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
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MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
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You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
V-8 Vegetable Cocktail
3 cans 29c, doz. $1.10
Beech-Nut Peanut Butter
(9-oz. jars) 2 jars 35c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

NEW JERSEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

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Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-1583
Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave.
N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1466

Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of
BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

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Distinctive Hairdressing
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Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

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Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
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ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

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FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-8345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-8346
THE QUALITY SHOP
10% REDUCTION
On All Cash Purchases
Over One Dollar
THIS WEEK
J. F. STRAKOSCH
38 SHERIDAN AVE. HO-HO-KUS, N. J.

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Planning a pic-nic? We have jugs and charcoal grills, paper cups and plates and many other necessary articles.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

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Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

HOME-LIKE BAKE SHOP
472 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-4049
Excellent Quality
Bread—Rolls—Cakes
We Specialize in Wedding, Birthday and Party Cakes

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs

ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

SAVE WITH SAFETY
The INSURED FEDERAL WAY
Latest Dividend 2½% per annum
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
115 Elm Street We. 2-1419
Ask for Circular

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th St.
★
August Sale of Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

If You Are Hard to Fit
we'll take a special measurement of you and tailor your suit exactly to your personal requirements. Our expert fitters will see to it that you are faultlessly fitted.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie, Pa.

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
VALLEY FORGE CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Folks read—and heed With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

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Street.....
City..... State.....

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516—1517 | 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

Fairlawn Food Market

E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance

JACOB N. SOKOHL

Life Insurance and Annuities | 1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

We wash all clothes with Ivory Soap

Phone OGONTZ 3290

Ogontz Laundry

Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER

Jeweler by Birth

ANTIQUE ENGLISH TEAPOT with original wood handle and knob —London 1800. $137.50

Closed Saturday in August

109 SO. 13TH STREET

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Jackson 4073. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MR. GOODWOOD

MAY LUMBER CO. Fairfax 2800

1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.

Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

123 Sheridan Avenue Phone Hiland 3000

Prompt Delivery Service

Aufhammer & Evans, Inc.

ROY V. BEESE

6100 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. MONTROSE 2993

KNOX HATS ARROW SHIRTS INTERWOVEN HOSE

READING

Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery

. . . for Complete Assortments

. . . for Fashion-Correctness

POMEROY'S

Quality Clothing Since 1914

WEINER'S

MAURICE H. WEINER

759 PENN STREET

For Better Fresh Meats try

SAYLOR'S

Department under new management

Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SCRANTON

SCRANTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION NO. 10 of Scranton, Pa.

$5 per month pays $1000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5000 at maturity

New Series Now Starting

Subscribe for shares and loans now

Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue Tel. 2-3984

WE SELL WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"

Schultheis Florist

612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

Famous Hollander dyed Furs are yours at Guaranteed Savings in The Heinz Store's August SALE of FURS!

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese

Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

My! It's GOOD When It Comes From

Kleindienst's Home BAKERY

436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 881

CAMPNEY'S

J. A. SHAFER, Mgr.

Sewickley's Finest and Most Complete Food Store

Free Delivery

Tel. Sewickley 1404

Old Dutch Cleanser 425 Beaver St.

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc

Milk—Cream—Butter

Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream

Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products

OPEN EVENINGS

Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Krape's FIX UP

DRAPERIES SLIP COVERS UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE WALL PAPER

422 Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 1383

SWARTHMORE

Flowers

ALWINE

BALTIMORE PIKE, SPRINGFIELD

Phone SW. 0450

MOVE SAFELY

By J. C. Stilwell & Son

Old Furniture and New For Sale

Storage—Morton—SW. 676

UPPER DARBY

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning

NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE

DRESSES (plain) 69c

Fine Mending and Tailoring Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning

Terminal Shoe Repair

New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.

Upper Darby Blvd. 3406

Buy Furs With Foresight BUY NOW

JORDEN'S

Furriers for Three Generations

AUGUST FUR SALE

78 S. 69th Street Open Evenings

SCHNEIDER'S

Our Own Make Candies and Ice Cream

23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES

Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce

734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa. | Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.

Baltimore and Melrose Avenues LANSDOWNE, PA.

Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631 Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.

Quality Laundry Services Dry Cleaning of the Better Class

Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line

PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA. PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

Dash to DASCH'S for MEN'S WEAR

Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store

800 Wood St., at South Avenue Phone: PEnhurst 4600

Palm Beach Suits—Florsheim Shoes Stetson Hats

Visit our Boys' Wear Department

CHARLIE PLIES

CLEANER and DYER TAILORING

"Particular Service for Particular People"

CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.

158-160 S. George St., Opposite Post Office

York's Leading Furniture Store

Period Furniture Rugs, Draperies Slip Covers, Upholstering

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ceremonies — *Ser'-e-mo'-niz* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *e*vent, *o* long, *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *ser'-e-mun-iz* (*u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s, no accent on the third syllable).

Synonymous with "rites," "observances," "solemnities." In use as a plural noun from the fifteenth century, though old in the singular, too. Down from the Latin noun *caerimonia*, "a rite." In the Roman term, a religious connotation holds. In English, secular as often as sacred ideas are involved.

Cockatrice' (Isa. 11:8)—*Kok'-a-tris* (*o* and *i* short, *a* as in sof*a*). Or, especially in Britain, the *i* may be pronounced long.

Carries the notion of a "fabulous serpent." A word that captivated the ear and fancy of Elizabethans; later lost its power. Shakespeare seems to like it both for its sound and for its signification. The passage from Isaiah, as quoted for illustrative purpose in Webster's, has the spelling "cockatrice's," perhaps to indicate that the word ought to be pronounced as a possessive, carrying an *s* after the apostrophe, though no remark is made about the matter. The original Black Letter of 1611 prints "cockatrice denne"; Oxford Bible editors add the apostrophe to the qualifying noun. The Coverdale Bible has "Cockatryce denne"; so the word arrives, apparently, by way of Coverdale (1537). To note attempts at improvement, Young's Bible Translation has "den of a cockatrice"; American Standard Version (1901) has "adder's den"; An American Translation has "viper's den." Etymologists differ in their views as to how "cockatrice" is derived; wherefore it may belong, like its meaning, to the realm of invention.

Ensign (Isa. 11:10)—*En'-sin* (*e* short, *i* long). Although this is the preferred pronunciation when the word is used to signify a flag or standard, it is usually pronounced with the *i* clipped-short as in charity when it is used in connection with the Army or Navy.

"A flag." Seems to have come into English through French; starting from classic Latin, *insigne*, "mark," "badge."

Golgotha (Mark 15:22) — *Gol'-go-tha* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in obey, *a* as in sof*a*).

A noun in the Palestinian language of early Christian times denoting, as explained in the Greek of Mark, "the place of a skull." Literary tradition is perhaps inaccurate in ascribing to it the character of a general burying ground. "Skull," by Bible dictionary surmise, pictures the contour of the ground outside the wall of Jerusalem where the Crucifixion took place.

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in sof*a*, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

"Indwelling"; an adjective which, in modern theological use, refers to the Deity as pervading and sustaining the universe (Oxford Dictionary). The word has grown in force since its entrance into formal discourse back in the sixteenth century or thereabouts. Built on the Latin verb *manere*, "to abide."

Praetorium (Mark 15:16)—*Pre-to'-ri-um* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* long, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

Refers to the Palace of Pilate, evidently as judgment hall. An American Translation renders "courtyard . . . of the governor's residence." A Roman term designating high official headquarters, whether in field or in city."

Theophilus (Acts 1:1)—*The-of'-i-lus* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

By Bible dictionary explanation, a type of person, or a real individual, representing a Gentile convert to Christianity. He is addressed in a dedicatory manner at the opening of both the Gospel of Luke and the Book of the Acts.

Traversing — *Trav'-ers-ing* (*a* short, *e* as in maker, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the vowel of the second syllable may be pronounced the same as the *u* in urn.

"Crossing," or "passing over." One of those Latin derivatives which lay the chief burden of meaning on the prefix; here, the preposition *tra*, for *trans*, "across." The verbal part, formed from the passive of *vertere*, "to turn," has a reflexive value; so that "to traverse" is "to make one's self go across." Broadly, it means to travel or move in any direction that circumstances call for. It has been long in English use, coming through the French, with many applications, both general and technical.

In Lighter Vein

Things Which Might Have Been Expressed Differently

"'—— has made a fool of himself,' he told me today. 'But he was going into the Army in any case at the end of the year.'"—The Star, spotted by Punch.

Petrillo May Be Peeking

Chairman of the Dance Committee: "Can't you stretch the music a little—just a dance or two more?"

Orchestra Leader: "Sorry, this isn't a rubber band!"—Grit.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Creosote Is Obtained From Crude Oil?

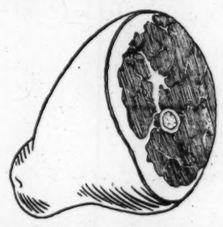
The word creosote comes from the Greek kreōs, "flesh" or "meat," and sōzein, "to preserve." It is a tar, obtained through the destructive distillation of wood or coal, but especially from the former. It is not made from crude oil.

When made from wood, it is known as wood-tar creosote, and when freshly prepared it is an oily, colorless, transparent liquid very slightly heavier than water. Beechwood is a favorite source of creosote.

Creosote has a strong, smoky odor, and burns with a sooty flame. The flavor of such smoked meats as ham and bacon is enhanced by traces of creosote absorbed by the meat from the woodsmoke to which it is exposed. The creosote also helps in the preservation of smoked meat.

Cresote obtained from coal-tar is technically known as "creosote oil." This is not used for the same purposes as is wood-tar creosote. Creosote oil is obtained by distilling coal tar and is extensively used for preservation of timber. Some forms of creosote can serve as fuel in oil-burning engines.

There are three general methods of applying creosote oil to timber to preserve the wood—the pressure method; the open-tank method; and the brush method. Railroad ties commonly are treated by the pressure method.



The flavor of smoked ham is enhanced by traces of creosote absorbed from the wood smoke.

Steel cylinders from 50 to more than 100 feet in length are filled with timbers and sealed tight. A partial vacuum is obtained by means of an air pump, after which hot creosote vapors are injected into the tank. The heat vaporizes the moisture in the wood and the wood becomes impregnated with oil. Such treatment has been calculated to increase the span of usefulness of a railroad tie by about ten years.

In the open-tank method, the butts of telephone poles, fence posts, and similar timbers are immersed in hot creosote. If the pieces are small enough or the tank large enough, the entire piece may be submerged.

In the brush method, the creosote is applied like paint.

W. P. Keasbey

Marriage Year

The 1941 marriage rate was the highest ever recorded in the United States: 12.6 per 1,000 population.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"She wants to know if I can dig up a friend!"

'A Blunder Pays Dividends

A blunder is credited for the origin of blotting paper around the 19th century. A paper millhand in Berkshire, Eng., neglected to put a sizing ingredient into one day's batch of paper when it was in the liquid state. It came from the rollers apparently worthless. The thrifty proprietor decided to use it for his own notes and figuring. However, as fast as ink touched the paper it was soaked up. The mill owner had a great inspiration, for here was a convenient substitute for sand which was sprinkled on handwriting as the customary absorbent for ink. The paper was advertised and quickly bought for this new purpose.—The Advergram.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Signed Proof

[Wide World Features]

London

The corvette Pimpernel has saved more than 150 persons from merchant ships sunk by German submarines and planes in the Atlantic.

Signatures of every survivor—including those of two women picked up after drifting all night in a lifeboat—are scrawled on the Pimpernel's wardroom walls.

The wardroom, which normally accommodates five officers, once was crowded with 50 persons dragged from the ocean. On the voyage home, the crew lived on hardtack so the survivors could have the best food.

Educated Army

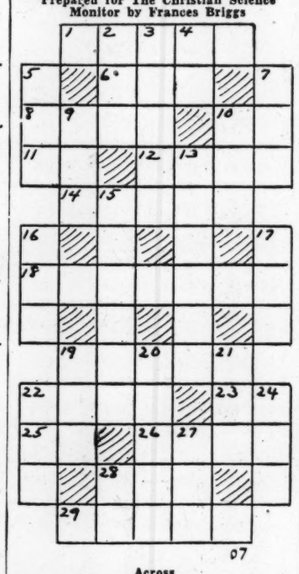
Forty-one per cent of all white men inducted into the Army in the past two years are at least high school graduates; in World War I only 9 per cent reached this level.

A Verse for Today . . .

Though a sinner do evil an hundred times, and his days be prolonged, yet surely I know that it shall be well with them that fear God.—Eccles. 8:12

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

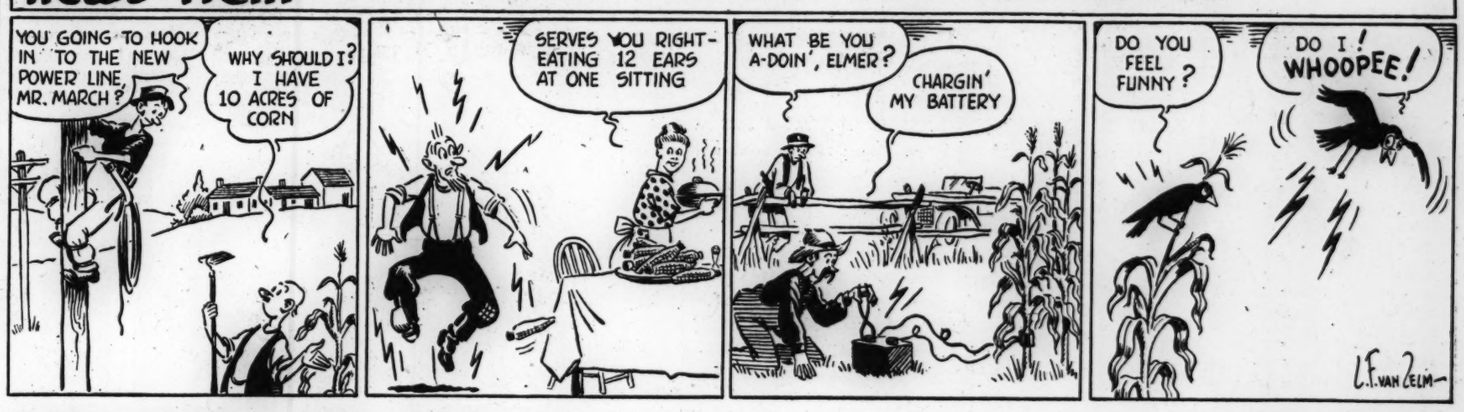
1—What is a manufacturing city in central Georgia?
6—The flying fox is what?
8—What is an engraved stamp bearing a device pertaining to the owner?
10—Symbol for gold is what?
11—Hour (abbr.).
12—What trees adorn New Haven's parks and streets?
14—What American artist was born in Philadelphia in 1832?
18—Alice plays what game with Queen of Hearts in Lewis Carroll's tale?
19—What is skeleton of head of a vertebrate?
22—Melampus was what in Greek mythology?
23—What was a Biblical city of Chaldea on Euphrates River?
25—Near.
26—Antonio Scotti would have sung what role in "Othello"?
28—What is a female Dominique?
29—What were the chisels employed by prehistoric and primitive peoples

Down

2—What is a sleeveless garment of hair cloth worn in Arabia?
3—What is first name of Plummer, toy-maker in "Cricket on the Hearth"?
4—Book of Judges is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
5—The Yggdrasill of Norse mythology is what kind of tree?
7—Motor coach is what?
9—Epoch.
10—Who is youngest of Alcott's "Little Women"?
13—What is first name of Jonathan Swift's well-known hero?
15—Who is heroine of George Eliot's "Middlemarch"?
16—Frozen water.
17—Pen for swine is what?
19—To place.
20—Who is angel represented as regent of the sun in "Paradise Lost"?
21—Who was Celtic god of light?
22—What is past tense of "see"?
24—What bird plays important part in fortunes of Sindbad the Sailor?
27—What insect makes hillocks of sand or clay?
28—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — NEW HAVEN—A YALE NATURAL SCIENTIST REPORTS ELECTRICITY MADE BY GROWING CORN.


YOU GOING TO HOOK IN TO THE NEW POWER LINE, MR. MARCH?
WHY SHOULD I? I HAVE 10 ACRES OF CORN
SERVES YOU RIGHT- EATING 12 EARS AT ONE SITTING
WHAT BE YOU A-DOIN', ELMER?
CHARGIN' MY BATTERY
DO YOU FEEL FUNNY?
DO I! WHOOPEE!
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mystery Solved*

By Le Pelley

COME ON, POPPY— I KNOW WHERE THE BEST BLUEBERRY BUSH IS ——
HOORAY
HERE IT IS ——
POOH — THERE AREN'T SO MANY ON IT!
THAT'S FUNNY — THIS BUSH WAS JUST LOADED!! LET'S SEE IF THERE ARE ANY IN THE MIDDLE ——
?
HELLO...
?

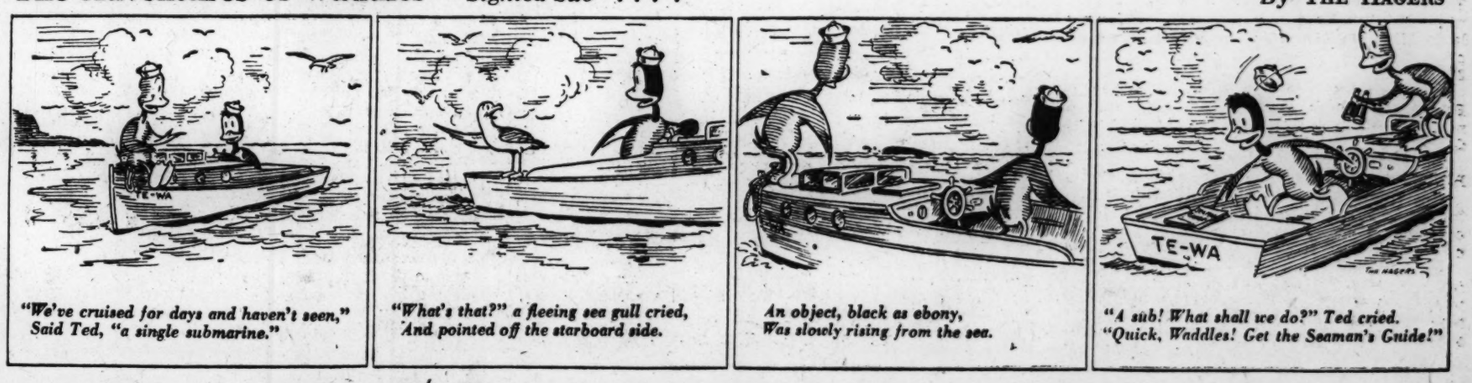
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why Didn't We Think of That Before?*

By Rodgers

Ol' Togo, Curly, Sambo, Shaggy and I were discussing the bone rationing rumor that's being spread by a strange dog in our neighborhood—
Finally we decided it must be a hoax of some kind, otherwise our masters would have told us about it!
"Huh! Now, why didn't we think of that before we gave up our bones!" Sambo asked—
Which was exactly what the rest of us were trying to figure out!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—"*Sighted Sub*"!!??

By The Hagers



"We've cruised for days and haven't seen," Said Ted, "a single submarine."

"What's that?" a fleeing sea gull cried, And pointed off the starboard side.

An object, black as ebony, Was slowly rising from the sea.

"A sub! What shall we do?" Ted cried. "Quick, Waddles! Get the Seaman's Guide!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxes—and Purposes

It must seem to some that taxes in America should be classed along with Mark Twain's weather that people were forever talking about, but never doing anything about. The debate has continued through the Treasury and Congress for more than six months, and now Senator George says the Finance Committee will probably not be able to report a measure out until the middle of October. This means that it probably will not be until after the November elections that the American taxpayer will have an exact idea of what he has to meet.

In the meantime, the cost of war has now reached about $5,000,000,000 a month, and is rising. The need for new revenues is plain. The question naturally arises as to why Congress takes so long. The answer is to be found not only in the unprecedented bigness of the fiscal problem, not only in the approach of elections. It lies also in the fact that taxes are to be used to prevent large war profits, and as a brake on the spending of the vast new purchasing power, estimated at upwards of $16,000,000,000, now in the workers' hands.

Although many considerations have naturally entered the long debate, chief criticism appears to center on two phases: (1) The corporations feel they are taxed too heavily for healthy survival; (2) no feasible way has been agreed upon to tap the money of those in the lower income brackets.

Judging from the National City Bank's survey of 155 corporations, which show them setting aside 73 per cent of their net income against taxes, and judging from the generally downward trend of corporate earnings, business has reason for concern.

The tax bill at this stage does not provide sufficiently for corporations, or for individuals, who have special problems because of long-term debts, or debts incurred in expanding for war production. Moreover, there is a clear necessity to provide for adequate corporate surpluses for postwar adjustments. That consideration is a "first" among problems of the Senate Finance Committee before it reports its bill.

Another task is to decide on the most effective and fairest form of taxes for the smaller wage earner. Considerable support has developed for a retail sales tax of one sort or another, ranging from a 5 per cent tax on food and clothing with 10 per cent on other items, to a blanket tax of 8 or 10 per cent.

It is pointed out that a sales tax would raise needed revenue, and help mop up the surplus purchasing power arising from wage increases. However, a tax on purchases of necessities by people who must spend most of their incomes on food and clothing is open to question even in wartime. To satisfy labor by exempting food and cheaper clothing from the sales tax would merely emaciate the revenue-raising powers of the measure.

The best solution, as this newspaper has insisted, would seem to be a tax that would apply most exactingly against those whose incomes have risen most steeply. Such a tax would represent an application of the excess-profits theory of the present law to incomes in the lower brackets.

Scholarships for Labor

The granting by Yale University of scholarships in the Graduate School to ten labor-union leaders from all sections of the country is a significant recognition of labor's growing strength, as well as a distinct contribution toward making that strength effective in the right direction. Increased power always brings additional responsibilities; both are dependent on informed leadership.

It is interesting to note that one of the unions which has shown greatest interest in the Yale University plan is the International Ladies' Garment Workers. In addition to having its own educational department, comprising courses in English, parliamentary law, current events, and the like, the I. L. G. W. U. has on several occasions distinguished itself by its intelligent labor leadership.

The Yale lectures and seminars on Labor Legislation, Labor Law, the Economics of Collective Bargaining, and the Structure of American Economy undoubtedly will serve to give the chosen labor leaders a broader understanding of the economic picture as a whole. This sort of education is needed, however, not only within but outside the ranks of labor.

Success in the Solomons

We now know somewhat more about the Solomon Islands attack. The United States Navy has issued a detailed if still incomplete communiqué, reports from "down under" sound surer, and even Axis broadcasts support United Nations claims.

It may be useful therefore to look back on early assumptions about this battle. These indicated success in the initial stages of the fight, and that considerable ground forces were on the scene. They also tended to describe the action as the start of a big offensive.

Latest reports show that there are formidable ground forces of the United Nations now in the Solomons; the presence of engineers, reported through Axis channels, supports this belief.

Whether the Solomons attack should be called the start of a great offensive is another question. It is now believed in Australia to have limited objectives. Certainly it is a necessary prelude to an offensive in the Pacific and, if recent successes can be maintained against Japanese counterattacks, Tulagi Harbor will become a point for new and wider scale operations against the Japanese throughout the Southwestern Pacific.

But we do not know how soon such an opportunity can be exploited, or what problems may lie between the present success and a renewal of offensive action. Reports that the United States Fleet is now deployed off the Solomons in readiness for a crucial battle will keep us sober about our new triumphs. Evidently Admiral Ghormley is prepared for a return of the Japanese in force.

Even if we count on the best possible news in the near future, a reorganization of, or at least a thorough understanding between, two commands in the Pacific will need to be achieved for large-scale offensive action. Moreover, the question of supplies may depend for an answer on the immediate course of the fighting in Europe.

Ireland No More?

Can this be the freedom loving, Fighting Irish?—"Irishmen's decision to remain out of war was announced by Eire's Minister to the United States, declaring that 99 per cent of the people were agreed on the point." This the brave Irish who have fought so long and so hard in defense of the principles of liberty? This the nation of whom Kipling wrote in 1918 when the Irish Guards went to the defense of France:

> Old Days! The wild geese are flighting,
> Head to the storm as they faced it before!
> For where there are Irish there's bound to be fighting,
> And when there's no fighting, it's Ireland no more!

Can this be the Hospitable Irish?—"Eire protests the presence of United States troops in Northern Ireland." A country which has been so warmly appreciative of America's open door to Irish immigrants during Ireland's troublous times, now turning cold shoulders on her American friends, at the same time she harbors their enemies? This Kipling's Ireland of the constant heart?

> For where there are Irish their hearts are unchanging,
> And when they are changed, it is Ireland no more!

Can this be the Proud Irish?—"Maritime Commission to sell or charter two merchant vessels to the Government of Eire for use in carrying food supplies from the United States." Eire making no contribution to the war for freedom herself, yet accepting ships from a country whose war effort has taxed her merchant marine to the limit? Southern Ireland, not fighting, but allowing fighting ships of other nations to convoy her food? Refusing to lease bases or air fields for United Nations' naval forces and planes, yet receiving arms and anti-aircraft weapons from Great Britain, which needs them so urgently elsewhere?

NO. That is not Ireland, nor the Irish. *This* must be Ireland: "Paddy Finucane, the youngest wing commander of the Royal Air Force, dies in action over the English Channel while leading his wing in the largest mass fighter attack yet carried out against enemy targets in occupied France. Finucane, a native of Dublin, held the Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Flying Cross." Finucane, sacrificing, freely, gladly, for Ireland and freedom, as his ancestors did before him.

> For where there are Irish there's memory undying,
> And when we forget, it is Ireland no more!

Doing His Share

What's a Horse Without Harness?

LONDON

London street traders and provincial farmers form the main part of the gatherings at the large horse mart down near the Elephant and Castle. These auction rooms have attracted record crowds since the rationing of gasoline has put a premium once again on horse-drawn vehicles.

The mart can scarcely be said to be housed in "rooms" any longer, as the front half of the building has been blown away by a bomb and the damaged arches of the side wall stand out jaggedly against the sky.

In this strange setting men in tweed caps and red spotted mufflers jostle one another as they study the catalogue or move toward the loose boxes. There is much lifting of hooves, feeling of mouths, and peering up at teeth. Some, not thus occupied, are leaning against farm carts chewing straws and meditatively scraping at the sand between the cobblestones with their sticks.

The auctioneer, resplendent in top hat and morning coat, mounts the rostrum. His audience gathers around or climbs onto the farm carts lining the walls. The sale begins.

* * *

A voice cries, "Hie there, hie, hie, hie!" The porter leads in a haltered brown cob. A round white sticker on the animal's quarters indicates the number in the catalogue. "No. 60. Brown cob gelding, quiet in single and double harness." At the sound of the clicking hooves the crowd separates to let No. 60 trot through. Spectators swirl together as soon as he has passed, and open up again to let him return to the box.

Bidding seems to operate sometimes on the roller-coaster principle—first up, then down, then up again. In the case of this cob, the auctioneer starts with "seventy guineas." The price falls rapidly because he gets no bids. "Fifty-four, three, two." "Ah!" the bidding begins at this point, and just as rapidly the figure rockets up again. The cob flicks a reflective ear. "Sixty-six, sixty-six. I'm selling for sixty-six. Thank you. Sixty-seven guineas I'm bid." There is an expectant hush. The auctioneer waits a few seconds with hammer poised in air then brings it down with a final bang. The cob is walked off and his new owner bids for the next item, a set of harness.

Everyone looks up as a great cart-horse is led along with clashing tread. The crowd steps back quickly to make wide passage. The horse is sold for 50 guineas. "A bargain," the muffled little man observes. "One like that fetched a hundred guineas the other day."

Next come the ponies, frisky, high-stepping creatures, tossing their manes and showing off as they pass between the lines of spectators. "Peter," a little gray, frolics up and down and turns not even a hair as prospective buyers test his reaction to the unexpected, by flapping newspapers in front of him. He is described as "The Property of a gentleman—quiet to ride and drive, good jumper and used to children." After brisk bidding "Peter" is knocked down for 27 guineas. He trots off with confident air as though well pleased with the transaction.

* * *

Then follow the London street traders' ponies. These hard-working "coster" stalwarts are in great demand just now. They are accustomed to traffic, used to pulling small carts, and often very docile. Country people are buying them to drive dog carts to take the place of motorcars laid up "for the duration." Folk pay 25, 30 and even 40 guineas for these little animals. The costers are selling their trained six-year-olds and are using the frisky three-year-olds for their own work.

It is difficult to refrain from bidding for Polly, a brown pony mare with governess cart. Making up for lack of hands with wealth of dignity she trots up and down between rows of buyers. The wee governess cart is just large enough to take a grown-up and two children. The turnout complete is knocked down for 30 guineas. One visualizes "Mama" taking two small children to school, with Polly trotting along briskly, harness a-jingle, mane flying, long brown tail switching, and the children laughingly talking of the day when they will be able to drive Polly themselves.

So the sale proceeds throughout the day. Property is sold from "a gentleman," from "a lady," from "a well-known firm," "a farmer" and so on. Chestnuts, grays, blacks, dapples, bays, roans, all sorts, sizes and colors, parade before the assembly. Equipment sold includes harness, covered vans, pony barrows, milk vans, horse boxes and corn bins. Bidding is brisk throughout, and prices high—in some cases double those of prewar days. The sequel to this boom is held to be a scarcity till the end of the war. Already, so the auctioneer told me, equipment, particularly harness, is "very hard to come by" and may soon, like petrol, be impossible to procure.

MELITA SPRAGGS

Prayer on the Air

The frightful condition of mankind brought about by the present world conflict is driving prodigal humanity away from the husks and horrors of materialism back to a simple, childlike reaching out for divine direction and protection.

And in bringing to the consciousness of the people the necessity for and benefit of prayer, radio is helping to point the way.

Mr. Fulton Oursler, radio commentator, recently stated:

"It may seem strange to you for one so long identified with popular entertainment to come to this microphone and speak in what might be termed mystical or metaphysical terms. Yet I am firmly convinced that we must begin to think again not about our difficulties, or even the disasters that we expect and dread, but of the eternal guidance to better living, to straight and conscientious living. . . . I believe it is now time for us to return to the God of our fathers. Does this sound to you trite, or superstitious? Does it sound old-fashioned and therefore outworn?

"Or does it sound strange to you modern intellectuals, you who regard faith as a superstition and exalt reason as the be-all and end-all of human resource, when I say that we, as intelligent people, can believe in an orderly universe and in the first great uncaused Cause, which men have called God? Then let me remind you that the skepticism of the last fifty years is now becoming skeptical of itself. From laboratories of the very scientists who have felt that their findings destroyed the basis for a belief in a deity is coming now a new affirmation of old gospel.

"Dr. Arthur Compton, the young physicist who won the Nobel Prize, and who was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said not long ago: 'Atoms, electrons, electricity, everything that a scientist touches shows him that behind it is a great force, a causation, a giver of laws, a God.'"

The great broadcasting companies are endeavoring to call to the attention of mankind the need of prayer for guidance and protection. One program which each week day causes unnumbered thousands to pause and listen is WOR-Mutual's "Minute of Prayer," the shortest of all religious programs. It is heard six times a week from 6:00 to 6:01 p. m. over 100 stations in the United States.

Ministers, priests, and rabbis from every State in the Union are invited to submit prayers. The co-operation and sincere interest of the religious groups of the land make this program outstanding. The program operates with the co-operation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, the Synagogue Council of America, and the Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York.

B. P. L.

The Wide Horizon

Blind Leaders

By R. H. Markham

What questions could be more cogent than, "Can the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?" Many of the men who have recently been indicted for conspiracy against the United States have aspired, even though blinded by hatred, to become political leaders of the American nation. The magnitude of their blindness is exemplified in an astoundingly arrogant letter written by William Dudley Pelley to his followers a short time before the trial which ended in his conviction on eleven counts.

He predicted that his trial would set off "more internal blitzes than Adolf's Luftwaffe." He said it would last from six weeks to two months, and declared, "If I am brought to trial for my writings in the Galilean (magazine) or anywhere else, I EXPECT TO WIN HANDS DOWN."

He pictured witnesses as streaming to his defense from all over the United States, and envisaged the whole nation as listening to him with eager attention. He imagined the courtroom as a rostrum from which he would speak to an applauding world, and he foretold that the trial would make him a national hero. His trial was brief, his part in it without distinction, and the interest it aroused very limited. Who has shown himself blinder than that aspirant to the post of American Führer No. 1?

* * *

Here is what the indicted C. Leon de Aryan, editor of The Broom, recently wrote in a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle: "If your office wishes to cast me in the role of the American version of Martin Niemoeller, hop to it. I am well qualified to play the part. I shall proclaim that God is MY leader and the divine law is effective, even in wartime."

Mr. de Aryan, who was not born in America, aspires to emulate not only the very martial former submarine commander but also the pacifist, Gandhi. In the paragraph quoted above he wrote: "The school of thought I represent is non-resistant and non-interfering."

However, there is nothing Mr. de Aryan wants so much as to interfere, and his non-resistance is most certainly not non-opposition. He seems to be opposed to almost everything except his own activity. He is running for Representative in Congress from the San Diego district of California, and his platform is all-out opposition. He is against price control, rent ceilings, war regulations. His activity serves to obstruct the war effort and he is openly against the war.

"The war is being fought for the same old stuff," he goes on, "to save the gold of the international bankers and their investments in national resources."

The menace which this aspiring political leader sees is not from Naziism or despotism or foreign domination, but from our own bankers, by which he means Jews. Why have we no rubber? Because those bankers invested heavily in oil, he says. And now he announces they are going to lay their hands on the sources of alcohol.

He has conjured up again an old witch, riding through the night on a broomstick—his paper is The Broom. What he sees resembles the Octopus, the Hidden Hand, the Synagogue of Satan; it is the old goblin of blind hatred. Is there Communism? That Big Bogy instigates it. Is there Capitalism? The Big Bogy makes it. Is the "little man" circumscribed? The Big Bogy does it. Are we tied by red tape and burdened by bureaucrats? The Big Bogy does it.

Three times in succession this California editor printed in his weekly Broom a cartoon showing soldiers being led as cattle to slaughter and then one showing the cattle being slaughtered. Yet in spite of this flagrant obstruction of our effort to preserve America's independence he vigorously and constantly urges his readers to be independent, really meaning independent of loyalty. He calls upon them audaciously to oppose not our enemies, but our Government.

* * *

This stormy newcomer to America, who is anti-Semitic, anti-Willkie, anti-Roosevelt, anti-labor, anti-parking meters, anti-war regulations, anti-collectivist, anti-capitalist, wants to become a National Representative so that he may show us how to preserve the freedom vouchsafed to us by our Pilgrim fathers. He wants us to lay down arms before Hitler so as to preserve our freedom.

In his crusade he is supported by a fellow Californian, David Baxter, who publishes a weekly letter called Comment. Baxter is content to be a helper. He, like de Aryan, is among the indicted; he is accused by the Government of being a fellow conspirator. At the very least, he is a fellow crusader. He would express it, "a fellow Nationalist."

This ex-preacher is more subtle, flexible, and amiable than most of the other crusading obstructionists. He is not grim like Pelley, nor pompous like Winrod, nor furious like Elizabeth Dilling. He has a sense of humor and at times some objectivity. He occasionally goes so far as to write a good word about his enemies.

Nevertheless, he is very destructive in his nationalism, and defeatist in his cynicism. His whole activity serves to obstruct America's efforts to preserve its freedom.

His letterhead carried a picture of a bundle of Fasces, quite similar to those of Mussolini's Fascists.

He is a sort of cavalryman for all the "nationalists," a scout and liaison officer. He repeatedly mentions most of them in his letters, pats them on the back, and urges them forward. He also mentions the names of many personal supporters throughout the country and gives them all a word of praise.

Jansen in the Chicago Daily News

They Look Alike in a Blackout

Each plug is presented in a bright way. Baxter is a kind of "nationalist" Walter Winchell—though, of course, he and all his fellows loathe Winchell.

* * *

The following quotation is typical of the weekly Comments: "That great nationalist, Edward Price Bell, wires from Mississippi, 'Our entire hope for the Republic, dear Dave, rests in young men like you. We old men cannot march much farther. Always remember that George Washington will come back.'" Baxter also believes that "horse and buggy days" will come back.

He mentions a letter from "H. D. Kissinger, a Kansas City attorney and strong nationalist," and writes: "Kiss says we have already been conquered." Mr. "Kiss" is a leading Midwestern champion of authoritarianism. He thinks, of course, our own Government has conquered us. Presumably, the Axis, if left unopposed, would save us from that conquest. Baxter writes with emphasis, "He who calls this constitutional Republic a 'democracy' is either ignorant or hypocritical." All "nationalists" hate the word democracy. They think they must save the people from the people—probably as Mussolini is saving them.

In each of his letters Baxter gives a list of "nationalist" agitators, organizations, and publications. He never loses a chance to play up rebels against the American Government. He especially likes a very defiant one in Concord, Mass. He also features Haase's New York Movement for Peace (through capitulation), plugs for Frank Clark, a military man of Tacoma, Wash., head of the "National Liberty Party," who is "courageous and plain spoken," vigorously defends the Garners of Kansas, who have been indicted and whose flagrantly obstructionist paper has been stopped, and lauds de Aryan, his fellow Californian.

He calls World War One "Wilson's War," asks why American soldiers are planning to invade France, which is not at war with us, and very sarcastically refers to the "murderous Nazis," whom he portrays as making concessions to the Jews in Poland. He also gives prominence to the case of a woman who was fined for saying, "When Hitler comes, we'll take care of Roosevelt."

He seems to believe that nationalism with a Fasces emblem will restore the "horse and buggy days," which he thinks Roosevelt has ruined. And he is giving his aid to Americans who dislike Hitler less than they do their own Government. He seems to be working to put such blind leaders in power.

Tomorrow—"The Menace in Michigan"

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